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Vol. CXCVII No. 2570 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC MAY 7 1949

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Volume CXCVII No. 2570 The SPHERE, London, May 7, 1949

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

PRINCESS MARGARET AT CAPRI—HER ROYAL HIGHNESS CARRYING A LOCALLY-MADE CARTWHEEL STRAW HAT ON A VISIT TO SARACEN TOWERS, HOME OF MR. AND MRS. EDWIN CERIO: The Princess, who had received an enthusiastic reception in Naples, was applauded by the islanders as she came ashore in Capri, on a morning of brilliant sunshine. On her second day in Capri, the Princess sunbathed on the Cerios' private beach

Princess Margaret arrived in Naples on April 27 after a smooth and uneventful journey from England in one of the Vikings of the King's Flight. The sun was shining brilliantly from a cloudless sky when she landed in Naples, there to receive a civic welcome and a great deal of personal publicity considering the private nature of her holiday visit to Italy. So closely indeed was she followed by the Press and public that she had to alter her plans repeatedly. On the following day the Princess and her entourage, including Major T. C. Harvey, the Queen's secretary, acting as Gentleman-in-Waiting, crossed over to the Isle of Capri, notorious in ancient days as the home of Tiberius and famous to-day as the playground of artists and writers. The Royal visitor arrived at Capri on another glorious day of sunshine, and one of her first visits was to the celebrated blue grotto, where, it is recorded, she was followed by forty-three cameramen in a flotilla of boats. The Princess's departure from England and arrival in Italy are shown on page 189 of this issue and further pictures from Capri are on page 183.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

King and Commonwealth.

—The saving formula was found and India remains a member of the Commonwealth. If the formula is "simple," this "dramatic broadening of the shape" of the Commonwealth's constitution is achieved by a shade of meaning which a layman may find it difficult to perceive. Marriott's comment on the effect of the Statute of Westminster was, "The Crown was eliminated from the Constitutional machinery; the King was suffered to survive." Most people accepted that as more or less a just summary. But now, so fine is the new distinction, that summary might do duty for the decision of April 27, 1949, more accurately. For if "the Crown was eliminated" in 1930, the word "Crown" was still in use (as was the word "Dominion") in the Statute of Westminster. But henceforth India and any other republic in the same condition and state of mind can remain in the Commonwealth by accepting "the King (the occupant of the Throne) as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations, and as such the head of the Commonwealth," but such a member will owe no allegiance to the Crown. What has been finally eliminated is "the King as a political force." Instead is stressed the King as a representative force, based on his own personality. It is the spirit, not the letter, which has bound this great League of Nations together and made its unique strength a success—now and always. Nothing but that spirit could have evolved the letter, and without the spirit the letter is stillborn. The words "British," "Dominion" and "Crown" are all more or less eliminated at last. But the responsibility of the occupant of the Throne will impress itself on King Goerge VI and on his successor, as it did on King George V in 1930; for all that he found the jargon of words hard to comprehend. He and they knew and know what it meant and implemented, and will implement their part in it.

Too Good to be True?—

May Day blazoned the news that the Berlin blockade would be lifted this week. It was all smiles and good fellowship at the barriers. The Soviet officials could not be polite enough. "Blockade? Pooh! take away the bauble. All friends here, I trust." But it *was* a blockade while it lasted, and it has lasted a long time and cost the Allies dear. The fact that it is beginning to cost the Russians something may account for the welcome and temporary change of heart. I doubt not the air-lift has been very good practice for shuttle bomb service in war, and has kept redundant cars off the roads at home. It has also organised the West to a co-operation unthinkable without the most urgent stimulus of fear, and created a Western State in Allied Germany. It is not impossible that Stalin has persuaded his left-wingers that a few pale smiles may pay Russia better than non-stop frowns and "No's." Is it true? And, if so, is it too true to be good? It is a principle of British justice that the Devil is not so black as he is painted, and that the worst criminal should have a chance to plead such virtues as he possesses, before the final verdict. So let us record a May Day hope that it is true—and good.

The President's Speech.—

Sir Alfred Munnings' speech at the R.A. banquet certainly broke some records. My beautiful new buzz-box refused to record it. It went quite mad and confused noises broke in from across the world. I heard no "damns," but I heard the tongues of Babel and just enough of the President's discourse in half sentences to realise that he was trailing his coat and "asking for it," a thing which it is not very proper to do in the presence of Royalty and grave seigneurs. Indeed, it is fair to say that at such ceremonial feasts as the Lord Mayor's or the R.A. banquet, the "whole truth"—even one man's view of it—is not expected and is not desirable. A Premier is expected at the former to supply a very little of the truth—so much as is "fit to print," but no one expected a big ration even in days when turtle was unrationed. And so with the R.A. banquet, which has had such a lively comeback. The pictorial art is a subject even more controversial than politics in an acrimonious political era, and I fancy that nine out of ten past Presidents have contented themselves with bromides and, if they held strong views, concealed them or politely veiled them with jests or hints. Not so, Sir Alfred, if the disjointed sentences heard and read in the Press are any guide. He appeared to be a man in a raging temper, determined to let the world know what he thought of the R.A. and some of his fellow artists . . . and critics. And his explosions let Babel loose on the air.

Salary Increases.

—It is always simpler and tidier, when a case is made out that the basic salaries of some important officials are inadequate, to increase them rather than supplement them with sliding-scale bonuses based on the cost of living or the current purchasing power of the pound. But, if it be tidier, it is sometimes dangerous. Take the salaries of Judges of the High Court. No doubt, as the Attorney-General has said, the salaries now paid to judges are out of all relation to those which may be earned by successful men in commerce, and thus will reflect the great constitutional importance of the office of H.M.'s judges. I am sure it is true, but it is depressing to conclude, as we must, in all the claims now made for higher pay, that Authority does not contemplate that the purchasing power of the pound will ever rise again. If the pound is for ever to be worth 8s. (or whatever fraction of £1 it is to-day), reason would that a judge's salary should be raised to £10,000 per annum. But if there be any possibility of a return to more normal conditions, the dangers inherent in a marked increase in basic salaries are obvious, especially when the Government's own supporters are attacking the high salaries paid in Nationalised industry. It is much easier to raise than to reduce. And the example is more catching than measles in an infant school.

Alex's too many Ribbons.

—"Lord Alexander recently visited a Hollywood film studio. There he met three actors in military uniform waiting to go before the cameras. Lord Alexander was himself in uniform. One of the production assistants, looking at his many ribbons and mistaking him for a member of the cast, exclaimed: 'Say, buddy, I think the wardrobe department may have overdone it.' 'Maybe they did,' Lord Alexander agreed, 'maybe they did.'—

PETERBOROUGH."

I quote from the *Daily Telegraph's* popular columnist. Sometimes a true word is spoken in jest. I am bound to admit that one or two of our greatest living soldiers seem to me to be rather embarrassed by their ribbons. A patchwork quilt is too much for the left breast. Lord Haig realised that, and was shamed in his contacts with Foch and other French generals (1914-18) with their modest collections. He came down to two rows instead of six or seven, and he looked the happier for it. Under our system of honours, a time comes when successful generals are so snowed under by automatic additions that the awards do begin to suggest that the "wardrobe department has overdone it." But I don't anticipate a simplification (as with death duties). Democratic England can't have enough.

Sir Thomas Beecham's Vow.

—Sir Thomas Beecham has done great things during his seventy years of life. Among his birthday presents was one from his wife—twenty-four volumes of *Encyclopædia Britannica*—concerning which he registered a vow, no less than to read every word of each volume. If he achieves the vow—he began on May Day—I am not sure that he will not have accomplished the greatest of all his achievements. He has reached man's allotted span, and has not less than 25,000,000 words to spell through (or so I judge, although I may have added a redundant nought). That means reading at least 250 long books, mostly on abstruse subjects. And if and when the task is accomplished, will Sir Thomas have gained in knowledge? How much will he remember accurately about abacus, embryology, Granvella, Sanskrit and zymotic diseases? The summit of human knowledge is to know where to find it. No man (not even Macaulay) could carry all facts in mind. But it 's a grand vow if only for this proof of vigour and hope in a septuagenarian, and I wish him a delightful journey. I shall not travel with him—I have the *E.B.* on my shelves, and I like to think that I have reached the summit of human knowledge, for I know where to put my hand on those handy volumes. But I doubt if even they contain all the truth and all knowledge.

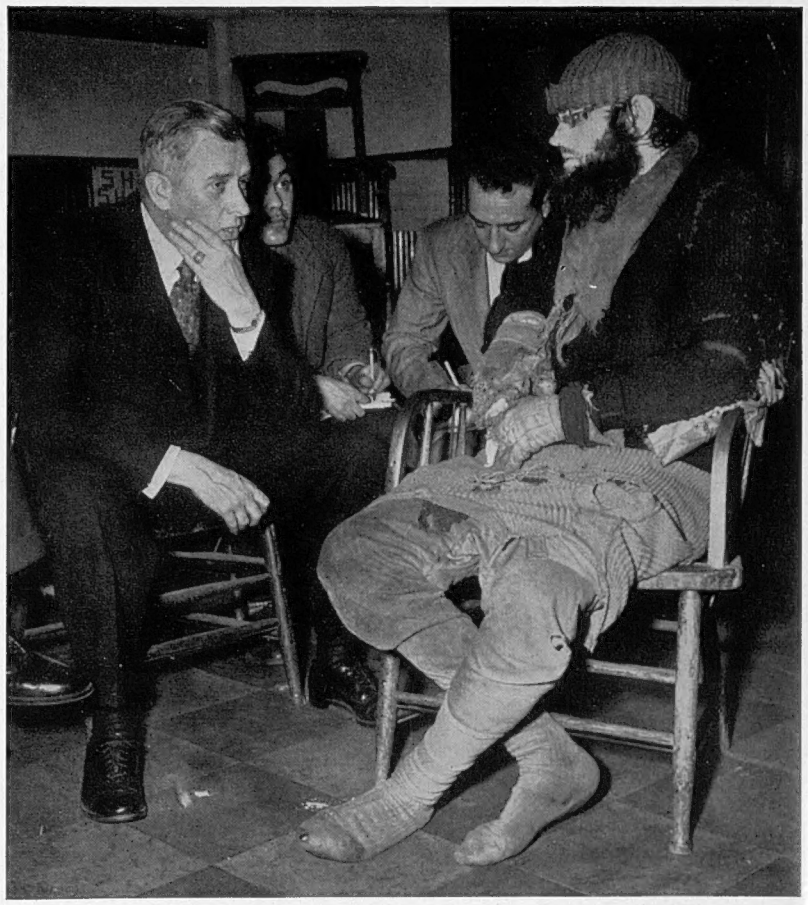
Finding London's Museums.

—From Tyneside a correspondent sends me an idea to assist the provincial and foreign visitor to find his way to the treasure-houses of London. It all seems easy enough—to a Londoner. It is by no means so easy to a visitor. There are no hints given in any gallery of the way to their rivals' establishments. My correspondent suggests that Trafalgar Square is the tourist centre or starting-point, and the National Gallery is therefore the first place of pilgrimage. He suggests that its plinth might carry a large diagram and map showing the façades and locations—with bus services—of the chief places of pilgrimage, from the Tower to the British Museum, thus saving much time and vain inquiry by tourists from the provinces and from overseas. The chart could be a thing of beauty, if artists competed in the design; and indeed the idea is a good one, and should be implemented before 1951, perhaps with a lead from the Ministry of Education, or the L.C.C.

Magic April.

—The New Zealand cricketers certainly saw Windsor and Eton on an ideal day in the best month of the year, and that is an experience which abides in memory, as it abides in Shakespeare's poetry. For years past I have saved up petrol for a short tour outside my own county on St. George's Day, when the banner of St. George floats over the square church towers embowered in new greenery, when the cuckoo is calling and the blossom of cherry and blackthorn and apple makes all England a garden of delight and a cause of national pride and worship. On such a day in April, if the sun shines, a man must be a robot indeed if he be not moved to poetic enthusiasm and patriotic pride. My route this year lay through Winchester and Romsey, Lyndhurst, Beaulieu, Exbury and up Southampton Water. From Exbury to Totton the glory of the dark pink cherries flaming in almost every garden, was a sight that must be seen to be believed. We can't do it so gloriously inland in West Sussex. Perhaps it is something in the Hampshire soil, or perhaps these flowering cherries need sea air. I never saw anywhere else such a riot of dense colour from this divine shrub—not even in the suburban gardens of London.

THE OLD STAGER



THE BROOKLYN HERMIT—BEARDED, SHOELESS AND TATTERED PAUL MAKUSHAK IS INTERROGATED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY MILES McDONALD AT BROOKLYN POLICE STATION AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM A TEN-YEAR CONFINEMENT IN A TOMB-LIKE CUBICLE IN THE ATTIC OF HIS HOME: It appears that when war came to Europe, Paul Makushak, then a brilliant student of twenty-three, decided to become a super-isolationist, and his mother accordingly sealed him up in the attic. Telling everyone her boy had gone to Canada, Mrs. Makushak dropped him food and his meagre necessities through a hole in the roof. For ten years she kept their secret even from her estranged husband, a tailor. She would probably have kept it indefinitely had she not fallen ill. Hysterical that her son might starve to death, she revealed the secret in hospital. Shoeless, ragged, and with ten years' growth of beard, Makushak was brought out into the world again by police. He objected. "I don't like the world," he said. "I don't believe in any violence. I want to go back to my room." But the authorities, who took him to the hospital in which his mother is recovering, would not let him go back, and he has been asked to explain why he did not register for the call-up to the Services

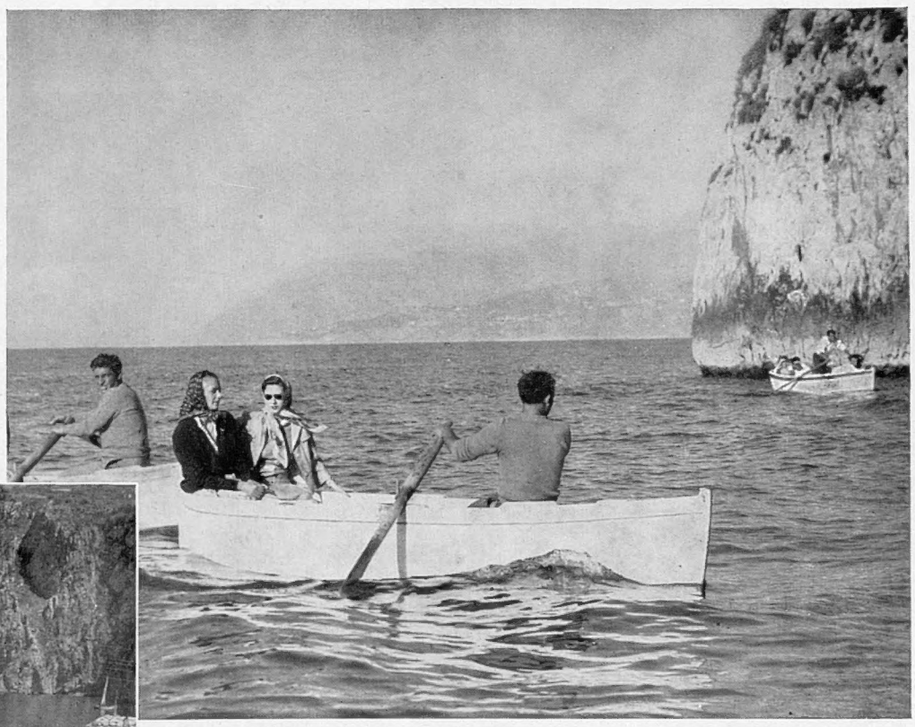
THE ROYAL HOLIDAY ON CAPRI

Princess Margaret Visits the Blue Grotto

PRINCESS MARGARET VISITS PICTURESQUE CAPRI : She made a tour of the oldest parts of the island, carrying the large straw hat which was presented to her on arrival. Princess Margaret stayed at the Morgano-Tiberio Hotel during her visit to the island, but she used a private beach for bathing

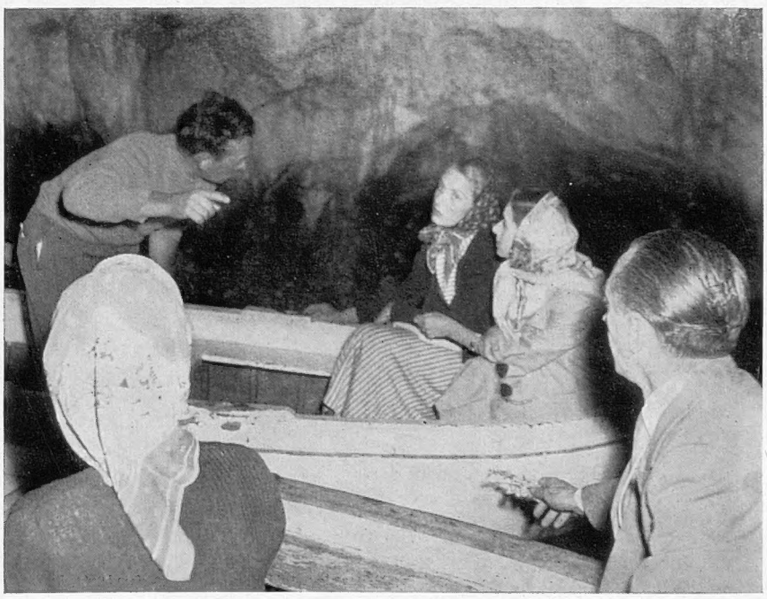
ON GUARD : An armed Italian policeman outside the Villa Torre Sarracena, stands on duty while the Princess takes a bathe from the private beach

THE PRINCESS GOES FOR A SUN-BATHE : Wearing sun-glasses, she was photographed with Lady Mary Harvey (right) and Major Thomas C. Harvey, her Gentleman-in-Waiting



THE VISIT TO THE FAMOUS BLUE GROTTO : After a day of rain, which kept Princess Margaret and her party indoors, the weather resumed its normal brilliancy and a trip was made to one of the island's most celebrated beauty spots

THE PRINCESS ARRIVES AT CAPRI : After crossing the bay in a naval launch on a day of brilliant sunshine, the Princess was greeted with applause on reaching the quayside. With her entourage the Royal visitor drove off to her hotel in an open car



INSIDE THE BLUE GROTTO : The boatman explains the marine cavern of the grotto, which can only be entered when the sea is dead calm. Accompanying Princess Margaret was Mrs. E. B. C. Howard. Cameramen followed the party inside the blue grotto and the flashes of their lights lit up the cavern like lightning

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET AT BURLINGTON HOUSE : The Duke of Gloucester, as guest of honour, delivering his speech in which he complimented the Academy for keeping the flag flying over Burlington House during the war years. This was the first banquet for ten years

The Royal Academy Banquet—and After

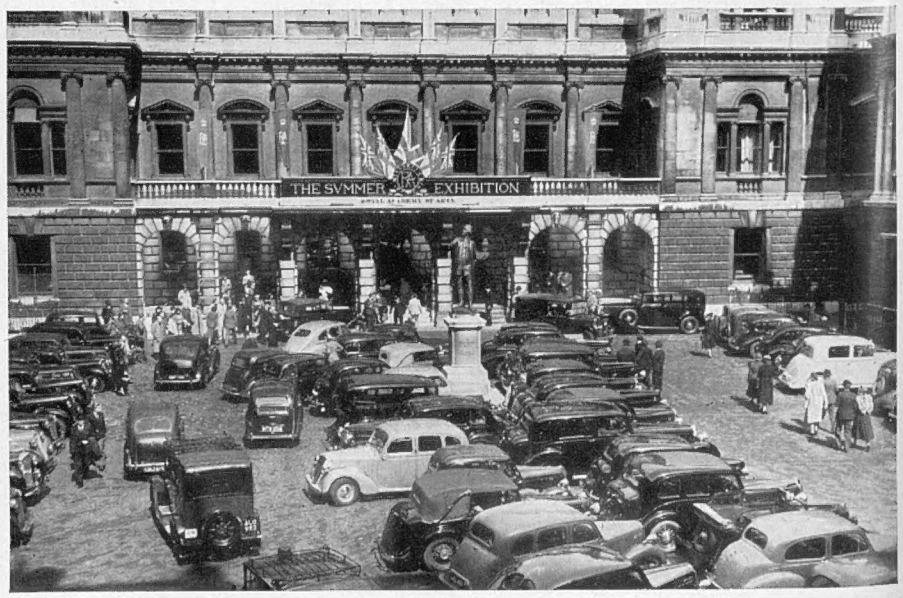
LONDON FLOCKS TO SEE THE "MODERNS"

As a result of Sir Alfred Munnings's outburst at the Royal Academy Banquet, in which he referred to the work of the "Moderns" as "violent blows at nothing," labelling some of it as "foolish drollery," the Summer Exhibition opened in a blaze of publicity and Gallery IX, where most of the so-called "Moderns" were on view, was at times thronged almost to capacity by the eager visitors. Comments varied as visitors jostled in front of the exhibits of John Minton, and Adrian Ryan in particular, and it was obvious that Sir Alfred's remarks had set going a healthy controversy. Strangely enough, however, attendance figures were down on those of last year, while in the opening two days sales of pictures were disappointing, being £6,000 less than on the first two days in 1948.

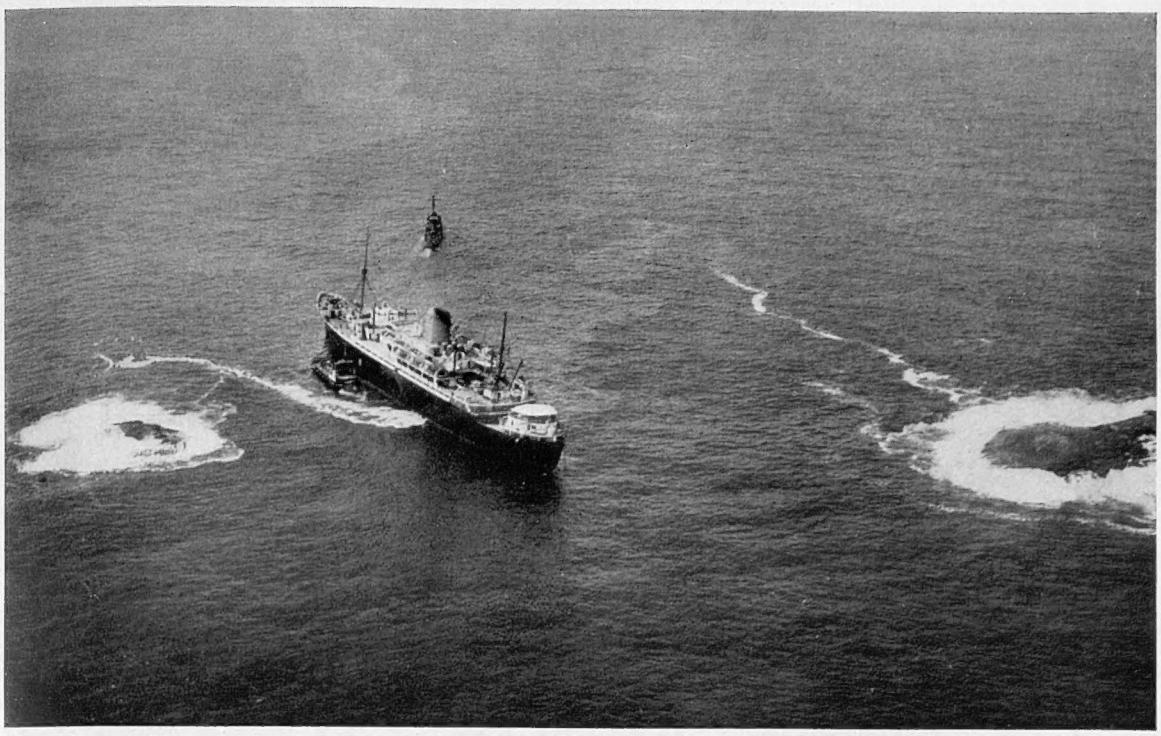
MR. CHURCHILL ARRIVES FOR THE ACADEMY BANQUET : Britain's wartime Premier with the King's Private Secretary, Sir Alan Lascelles. Mr. Churchill was one of the chief speakers of the evening. He declared that it was fitting that a President of the Academy should have a properly pronounced opinion

THE P.R.A. WHO CAUSED A STORM OF CONTROVERSY : Sir Alfred Munnings, President of the Royal Academy, seen at Burlington House with Lady Munnings on the morning after his surprise speech, in which he "lambasted" the "Moderns." Sir Alfred's comments were interrupted by fellow Academicians, an unprecedented event in the history of Academy banquets, and the interruptions were particularly loud when the defender of orthodoxy in modern art mentioned with strong disapproval the name of the French painter Matisse

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER INSPECTS THE GUARD OF HONOUR IN THE COURTYARD OF BURLINGTON HOUSE : The guard was mounted by the 21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists), Territorial Army, known to Londoners before the war as the Artists Rifles



THE CARS ROLL UP TO THE SUMMER EXHIBITION : This was the scene on Private View Day as the celebrities arrived at Burlington House. As usual, Private View Day had the combined aspect of a political, social and artistic occasion, and chief interest was centred on Gallery IX, where the "Moderns" are strongly represented



THE ILL-FATED "MAGDALENA" RUNS AGROUND ON A REEF NEAR RIO DE JANEIRO: The 17,457-ton Royal Mail liner, which was engaged on the return half of her maiden voyage, seen after she had spent a night on the rocks near the Tijuca Islands. Following battering by heavy seas she was refloated, and it was while the vessel was being towed into Rio that she broke in half in Guanabara Bay. Subsequent attempts to save the bow section were abandoned, but it was thought last week that successful salvage operations might be possible with the rest of the ship, which contained a valuable meat cargo

"MAGDALENA" BREAKS IN TWO

The 17,457-ton Royal Mail Liner Wrecked off Rio

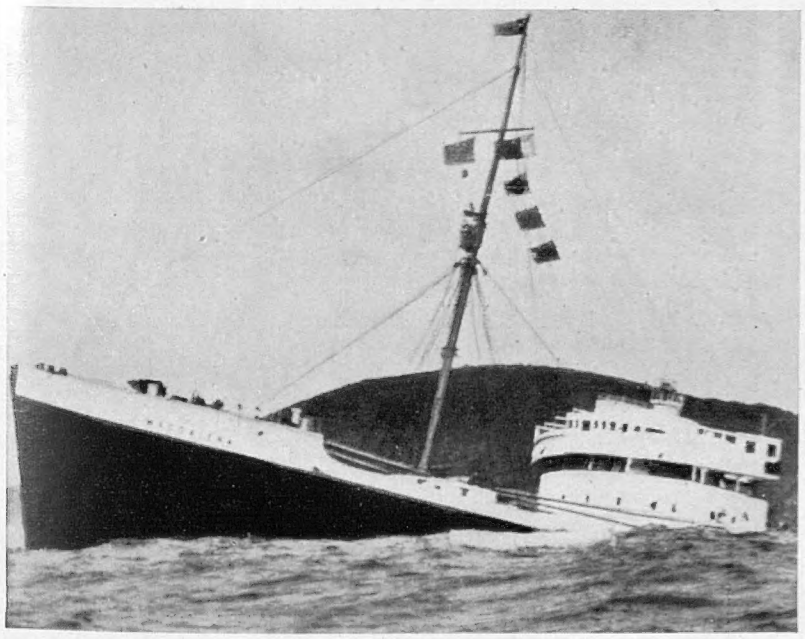
Not for many years has a British passenger liner met with disaster on her maiden voyage in times of peace, and the sinking of the 17,457-ton Royal Mail liner *Magdalena* in Guanabara Bay at the entrance to Rio certainly surprised the underwriters of the City of London. Earlier reports of the refloating had led them to believe that they had escaped a serious loss.

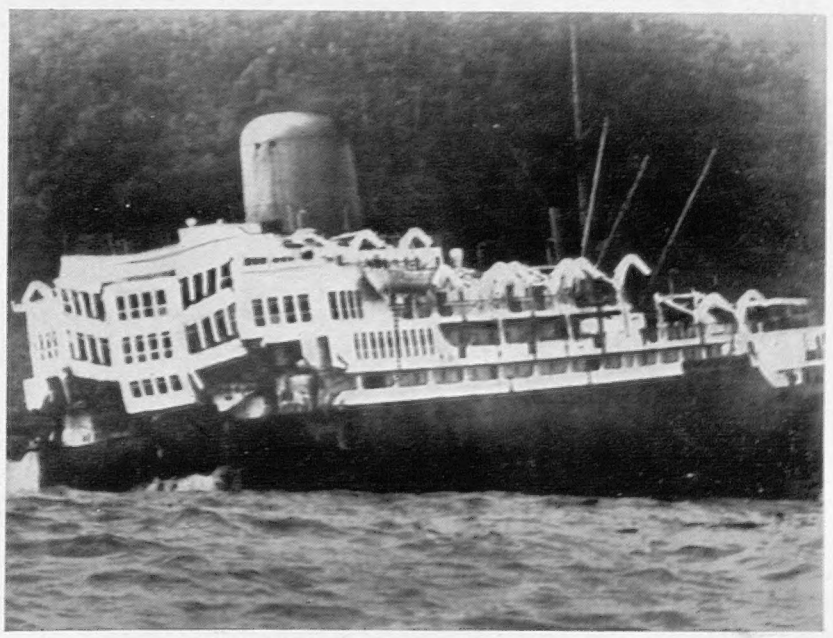
The *Magdalena* is insured on a value of £2,000,000, and additional insurance on freight disbursements may well bring the sum involved to £2,500,000. The claim will affect the whole marine insurance world.

The *Magdalena* was scheduled to sail in the regular service between London and Argentina. She was larger than the other vessels on this route and, embodying new features, was in a class by herself. It was hoped that she would play a big part in bringing summer visitors from South America to Europe, and that she would also participate in the movement of passengers to South America in the autumn.

Before now ships which have broken in two have been salved successfully, and new bows or sterns built for the portions recovered. This may be possible with the *Magdalena*.

HE WRECK OF THE "MAGDALENA" IN GUANABARA BAY, RIO DE JANEIRO: The bow and stern portions of the ship after they had parted company. Crowds watching from the beaches saw the liner break up, breaking just under the bridge with a loud rending noise. Two Brazilian destroyers, naval launches and small harbour boats sped to the rescue, but there were no fatalities among the crew or the few passengers who had elected to remain on board. The liner was carrying nearly 5,000 tons of cargo, including 200,000 cases of oranges and a large quantity of chilled meat. The *Magdalena*, built by Harland and Wolff, completed her trials early this year. Her extraordinarily silent running was generally remarked





THE TRAGIC BREAK-UP OF A SOUTH ATLANTIC LUXURY LINER—IN THE SHADOW OF RIO'S SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN: *Left*—The forward portion of the "Magdalena" after last week's disaster, and (*right*) the centre section and stern. It was generally believed that her back was broken by the battering of the heavy seas when she spent a night on the Tijuca Rocks. She finally sank in less than 100 ft. of water in Guanabara Bay in full sight of large crowds thronging the shore. The master of the "Magdalena," Captain Lee, and the Brazilian pilot were the last to leave the ship and to land at Rio de Janeiro

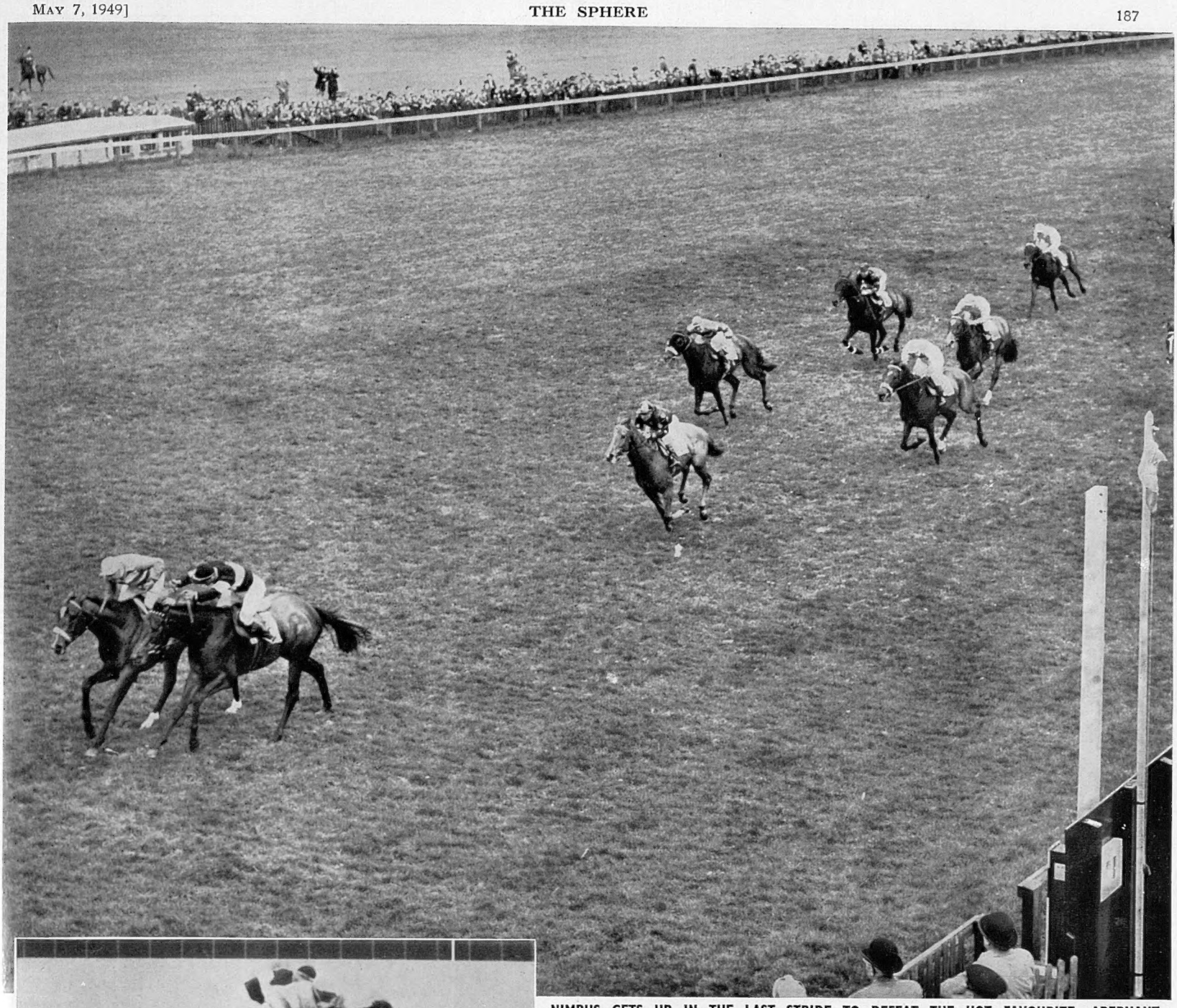
THE NAVY'S PLANNING CONFERENCE

Leaders of the Services Foregather at Greenwich

A "PAPER WAR" AT THE ROYAL NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE : Members of the Services, with the Navy predominating, gathered in the Trident Hall, Greenwich, for the start of the four-day planning conference under the direction of Admiral Sir Philip Vian, with Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser in supreme charge. The object of the conference was to discuss the effects of atomic weapons on naval warfare and their relationship to the whole problem of Commonwealth Defence. A prominent figure at the conference was Admiral Richard L. Conolly, Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Forces Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Vian, who was appointed Fifth Sea Lord in 1946, is an expert on Service co-ordination, and his work at the Admiralty is concerned particularly with the aviation side of naval warfare

THE SUPREME PLANNER AND AN HONOURED GUEST : Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser (right), the First Sea Lord, at the conference with Admiral Richard L. Conolly, Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Forces Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. Lord Fraser's last wartime command was in the Pacific

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD FRASER AND VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP VIAN PRESIDE IN THE TRIDENT HALL AT GREENWICH : Sir Philip is seen (back to camera) turning towards a colleague behind him. Vice-Admiral Vian, it may be remembered, made his reputation at the start of the Second World War by his vigorous command of destroyer forces. He was awarded the D.S.O. and Bar in 1940, and a second Bar in 1941



NIMBUS GETS UP IN THE LAST STRIDE TO DEFEAT THE HOT FAVOURITE, ABERNANT: This dramatic picture shows the two colts fighting out the first of the classics, the 2,000 Guineas, at Newmarket, with the rest of the field struggling well in the rear. Nimbus, on left, was ridden by Charlie Elliott, who makes something of a speciality of this race, having won it five times, and Abernant, a champion of two-year-old days, was ridden by Gordon Richards, the champion jockey. Abernant made all the running, and at one time had a clear lead of three lengths; it seemed that nothing could catch him. Nimbus, under heavy pressure, accelerated, and as Abernant's stride shortened the two came to grips in the last 100 yards. The judge had to call for a photograph, and the resulting picture gave Nimbus the verdict by the shortest of short heads. The winner, by Nearco out of Kong, is owned by Mrs. M. Glenister and trained by Colling

THE PHOTO-FINISH "GUINEAS"

The First of the Classic Races Ends in a Short-Head Victory for Nimbus

WHAT THE PHOTO-FINISH CAMERA DECREED: This picture told the judge that Nimbus (nearest camera) had got up to beat Abernant by a short head. Abernant was a game loser, but proved a non-stayer

NIMBUS AND ABERNANT LOCKED TOGETHER IN A FIGHTING FINISH; AND THE REST NOWHERE: A general view of the scene as the two colts fought out the 2000 Guineas on Newmarket Heath. The brilliant riding of Elliott, who timed his run to perfection, decided the issue, but it will long be argued that the result might have been different had Gordon Richards kept Abernant with the field in the early part of the journey instead of tearing away from the gate. Third was the 100-to-1 outsider Barnes Park, and then followed the Frenchman Amour Drake, Makarpura, Beverly, Grani and Hindostan

THE FATE OF THE FIELD-MARSHALS

A Commentary on the German Trials

By FERDINAND TUOHY

DO régimes which go nap on the rank of marshal take an unnecessarily high risk by doing so?

To-day France looks darkly, sadly, across at her last surviving Marshal—probably the last for many a long day—while Italians are no less sick at heart as they read the latest of Graziani.

The Americans decided against going further than "General of the Army." Did the thought intervene that marshals—anyway, when they are taken to excess—seem fated to finish on the losing side? Napoleon's did; so did Louis-Napoleon's; so did the Kaiser's; so did Hitler's. So did the Third Republic's—to those who share the Gaullist view that the recent war began in 1914. At best Joffre, Foch, Pétain, Gallièni, Fayolle, Maunoury and Franchet D'Esperey were only half on the winning side!

Yet what a sense of achievement was theirs beside the record of the Third Reich's marshals! The undoing of Hitler's marshals and senior general officers may appear the greater because of the heights they so swiftly scaled. Still, there it is: Napoleon's close upon thirty marshals, long held to portray the depths of military adversity, had a lucky passage compared with Schickelgrueber's chosen instruments.

The approaching trials of Field-Marshals von Rundstedt and von Manstein, and of Col.-General Strauss, will mark the public end of tribulations which began with the death of von Fritsche in the firing-line before Warsaw, in September 1939. Fritsche was far too lofty a member of the Officers' Corps to suit his parvenu commander-in-chief. Was the fatal shot in the back fired accidentally or to remove a dangerous critic?

Hitler had ways of liquidating inherited senior Wehrmacht officers who failed to toe the line. Blomberg was another. This Field-Marshal married a person whose private life offended the heirs of Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, so the Nazi bosses pounced on the gift, and Blomberg died forgotten in Venice.

It was really in 1940, after the Blitz triumph in the West, that Hitler created the constellation of which this record mainly tells. In one day alone, he created a dozen marshals and air-marshals. Thereafter these overnight arrivals mingled with the older officers, of whom von Rundstedt was all along the senior in experience.

But von Brauchitsch was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, a post he held from 1938 to 1941. As such, he supervised the Blitz over France. Rundstedt commanded Army Group A which made the Blitz (in all he commanded in the West for three years with a break of two months). Manstein was Rundstedt's Chief of Staff for the 1940 Blitz, and Strauss commanded the 9th Army on Rundstedt's left. All four would have led the invasion of England, a fact of which we shall hear more at the Hamburg trial. Strauss was to have crossed from Havre to Sussex.

Brauchitsch jibbed before Moscow in December 1941, and that was the end of him; the military end, for he lived seven embittered years before dying in a Hamburg hospital, still complaining, this time of the local British authorities. A former Wehrmacht Chief of Staff, Halder, has sought to make favourable capital out of the claim that eleven field-marshals and the same number of full generals were retired during the war. Brauchitsch was the chief example.

General Halder is one of the rare lucky ones, and I feel we shall hear more of him. He was recently acquitted by the Americans, though he held the post of Chief of the General Staff until late in 1942. He alleges that the (criminal) course of the war devolved from "the complete elimination by Hitler of all military influence in its conduct," and that German generals, "the kindest men that ever struck with sword," were shocked by Hitler's atrocity orders.

In respect of which claims I interpolate two observations of Lord Justice Lawrence at Nuremberg:

"When it suits their defence, they [the German High Command] say they had to obey but, when confronted by Hitler's brutal crimes, which are shown to have been within their general knowledge, they say they disobeyed."

"The truth is that they actively participated in all these crimes or sat silent and acquiescent, witnessing the commission of crimes on a scale larger and more shocking than the world has ever had the misfortune to know."

I shall revert to the importance of this aspect. In the meantime, on with our tale of suicide and execution, of death on the battlefield and in the by-ways, of abject surrender, of prison cells and "accidents."

Von Reichenau died while swimming in a Russian river. A fine athlete, he was just having a swim, which he did whenever he could.

Von Kleist was reported killed in a tank accident on his way back from the unsuccessful Caucasian campaign.

Concerning Field-Marshal von Paulus, the record is clear. After ordering the second largest mass surrender at Stalingrad (the biggest was F.M. von Arnim's in Tunis), Paulus as good as passed into the service of the Russians, and with him Lieut.-General von Seydlitz, a typical Junker, and Major-General Korfes, ex-professor of Goettingen and the brain of the Soviet "Free Germany" group.

It must be a source of acute vexation to the Russians, that most of the brains of the Wehrmacht eluded them in one way or another, for we have seen in the case of the above trio, the lengths to which our ex-Allies are prepared to go in making use of senior German officers. They pumped Admiral Raeder dry before forwarding him to Nuremberg. They retain the Baltic Admiral Seelwachter, who is said to have been of great service to them.

As West Blitz experts, Rundstedt, Manstein and Strauss could have been of some interest to Russians in a West Blitz frame of mind.

Von Thoma died of disease. He was the one Lord Montgomery had to dinner at Alamein time very wisely so, for "pumping" during the battle.

The story grows grim. Von Beck was "finished off" by General Fromm, in Berlin, after the abortive military coup of July 1944. For his part in the same rising von Witzleben was hanged after, it is said, having undergone torture. The number of suicides is astonishing, either ordered or voluntary—in despair or shame, perhaps a mixture of both. The two tank experts, Blaskowitz and Guderian, killed themselves apparently of their own free will. So, of course, did Marshal of the Skies Goering. Not so, others.

Two who commanded-in-chief briefly in the West, Kluge and Rommel, shot themselves by order. Spectacular Rommel's fate—wounded, in a nursing home, on leave, then called for and taken for his last ride—should remain a classic of exalted military experience under the Third Reich.

Stulpnagel, who ruled from Paris for so long, thought a shot in the head preferable to being questioned back in Germany. Nobody knows what happened to Model who disappeared at the height of the last Ruhr battle which he was commanding. A comparatively young man, his supposed widow was insisting in 1945, at Godesberg, that her husband was alive.

Blomberg's successor as Chief of the Wehrmacht, Keitel, mounted those thirteen unnecessary steps in the execution chamber at Nuremberg; and so did Chief of Staff Jodl. The deaths of these two have caused many Germans to say that our treatment of the rest has, to say the least of it, been all upside-down.

This treatment shows itself in a list of prison sentences on at least four Field-Marshals, Kesselring, Kuechler, Leeb and List, on Air-Marshal Milch, and on a flock of senior general officers, of whom the best known are Sepp Dietrich and Student. The last has evidently had his sentence of five years curtailed, as I see he is now vigorously engaged in writing in the Press.

Von Kuechler, von Leeb and von List were far better known in Russia and the Balkans, than in the West, where they were tried, a fortunate turn of the wheel for them. Kesselring is in an Italian prison and one wonders how long he will stay there. Not long ago he was allowed a week's leave in the Bavarian beauty-land. There are not a few who harbour a soft spot for the great defensive General of the Italian campaign. More fortunate than any of these have been Air-Marshal Sperrl, who mounted the Blitz against England, and Field-Marshal von Wiecks, for whom Hitler vainly raved during the last hours of Berlin. Sperrl was acquitted by the Americans, and Wiecks has been allowed to enter an institution without trial.

And talking of trial by Columbia, that's at the bottom of our present trouble over Rundstedt and company. The Americans warned us in late 1947 that these were our pidjin. Instead of letting them linger on at Bridgend, that was the time to have taken positive action, for sufficient evidence had shortly after accumulated.

A combination of Indignant Regulars and Liberal Intellectuals feel passionately about old men being tried so long after their apprehension. Let them blame Government dilly-dally. If the trials that went before, mean a thing, there is every reason, in law, why the Hamburg trio should be tried. And high policy ordains the like.

The German Officers' Corps is hoping for another von Seeckt miracle of rehabilitation not only in German, but in foreign eyes also. Halder has revealed the technique—and, incidentally, Manstein helped him chart the course. Manstein, who has written a book, could be another Ludendorff who barked at me for half-an-hour at Tützing, when he was sixty and the picture of robust health Manstein is little older to-day.

Of course, it is awkward that these belated trials should coincide with the birth of the West German State. But there is something more awkward than that, and it is that the Germans won't pay much heed to the Hamburg revelations which, we hope, may serve to weaken yet further the grip of the Officers' Corps on German life. I can hear the Germans saying it: "*Aber das ist alles verbei und verüber!*" ("But that's all over and done with!")

AT MUNICH—25,000 VOTE FOR THE RESIGNATION OF THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT: They had assembled in the Koenigsplatz to hear Alfred Loritz, head of the Economic Reconstruction Party, address them on the subject of maladministration by the Bavarian Government. He accused the Government of being unable to administer their affairs properly and exclaimed that Dr. Hans Schwarzmann, a brother-in-law of Von Ribbentrop and assistant to Von Ribbentrop and Abetz in the former German Foreign Office, now holds the position of Ministerialreferent in the Bavarian State Chancellery. After a fiery speech, Alfred Loritz called on the crowd to signify their consent to a resolution demanding the resignation of the Bavarian Government. As the above picture shows, their agreement was almost unanimous. Loritz, former Minister for Denazification in Bavaria, was arrested in 1947 on charges of black marketeering. He escaped from gaol and on recapture and trial was acquitted. He has lately addressed two monster meetings in Munich

LORITZ ADDRESSES A GREAT CROWD IN MUNICH'S KOENIGS-PLATZ: The leader of the Economic Reconstruction Party accuses Bavaria's Government of maladministration

PRINCESS MARGARET IN ITALY

Her Arrival in Naples En Route to the Isle of Capri

SETTING OUT ON HER TRAVELS: Princess Margaret with Sir John D'Albiac (Commodore of London Airport) at Heathrow a few moments before taking off on what proved an uneventful flight in perfect weather conditions. The Princess wore a light-grey costume and carried a white straw hat. Air Commodore Fielden, Captain of the King's Flight, commanded the aircraft

PRINCESS MARGARET IS GREETED ON ARRIVAL IN NAPLES: Her Royal Highness with civic dignitaries at the airport. Also with her is Sir Victor Mallet (left), the British Ambassador to Italy. The Princess received a bouquet from the Mayor of Naples consisting of a mass of red roses tied with the Neapolitan colours

PRINCESS MARGARET LEAVES HEATHROW ON HER FLYING TRIP TO ITALY: Her Royal Highness standing at the entrance to the Viking aircraft of the King's Flight in which she set out for Naples

Princess Margaret's private visit to Italy as a tourist started in a blaze of publicity. She was followed wherever she went by swarms of cameramen; her doings were headlined in all the Italian newspapers. On her first outing in Naples in a British Embassy car she was followed by about twenty other cars that had no part in the official entourage, and to dodge publicity she had to make frequent changes in her plans.

On the second day, instead of going direct by sea to Capri, the Princess drove along the arm of the bay to Sorrento, and there boarded the Italian Navy corvette *Gru*. On the island a luxurious motor-yacht was placed at her disposal, so that she could make private visits to beauty spots in the vicinity.

After a week at Capri it was arranged that the Princess should return to Sorrento and thence leave for Rome.

ON THE ROOF OF HER HOTEL IN NAPLES: The Princess with Baron Quaranta di San Severino, of the Ceremonial Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Major Thomas Harvey (right), Secretary to the Queen and Acting Gentleman-in-Waiting to the Princess

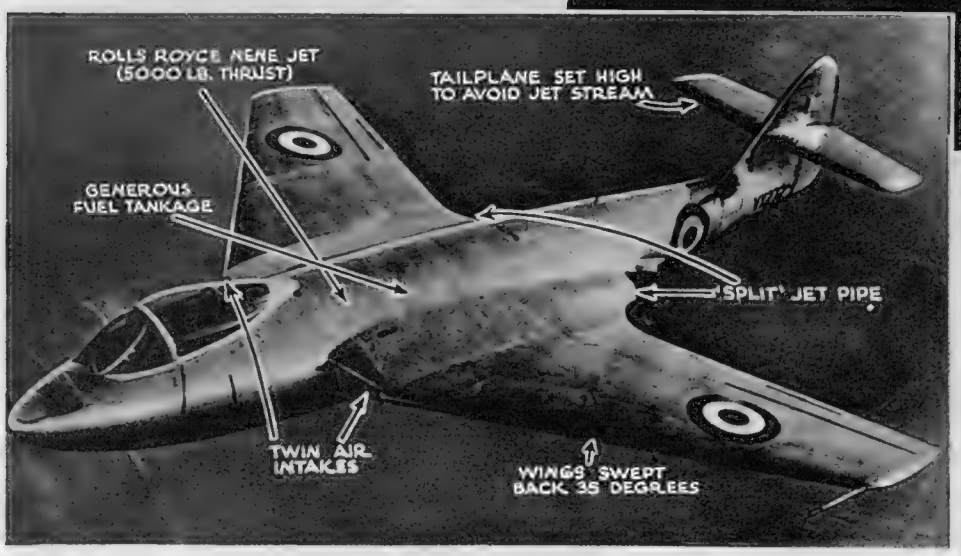
The World of Aviation

LOCKHEED BULK and HAWKER SPEED

NOW ENGAGED ON A 10,000-MILE TOUR OF EIGHTEEN AMERICAN CITIES—THE WORLD'S LARGEST TRANSPORT PLANE IN SERVICE, THE 92-TON LOCKHEED CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY WHICH WAS COMMISSIONED THIS YEAR: People in eighteen cities will have a chance to inspect the two-decker giant, and it is hoped that the tour will interest the youth of America in careers in naval aviation

The Constitution is built on the "double bubble" principle with the top deck of its pressurised fuselage designed with troop-type seats for naval personnel and a bottom deck designed for freight or personnel. Two prototype aircraft have been built to the order of the United States Navy, and although an order for a commercial version has been cancelled by Pan-American, it seems highly likely that such an aircraft will eventually be put on the market. The four-wheel landing gear of the Constitution distributes the Constitution's great weight scientifically, and so light is its touch that a signal light is provided in the cockpit to tell the pilot of the aircraft when the pre-rotating wheels touch the ground

THE FRENCH PICK-A-BACK RAM JET: The Leduc, named after its constructor, taking off from the back of its mother plane, a normal S.E.161 Languedoc. During its initial test the Leduc achieved a speed of 420 m.p.h. In further tests it is hoped that the Leduc will make a rocket-assisted take-off directly from the ground



HAWKER'S BETTER THEIR BEST: *Above and on left*—**This is the experimental P 1052, with wings swept back 35 degrees, but in most other respects retaining the characteristics of the straight-winged P 1040 and its naval counterpart the N7/46. With this new type Hawker's are obviously aiming at much higher Mach numbers in the near future**

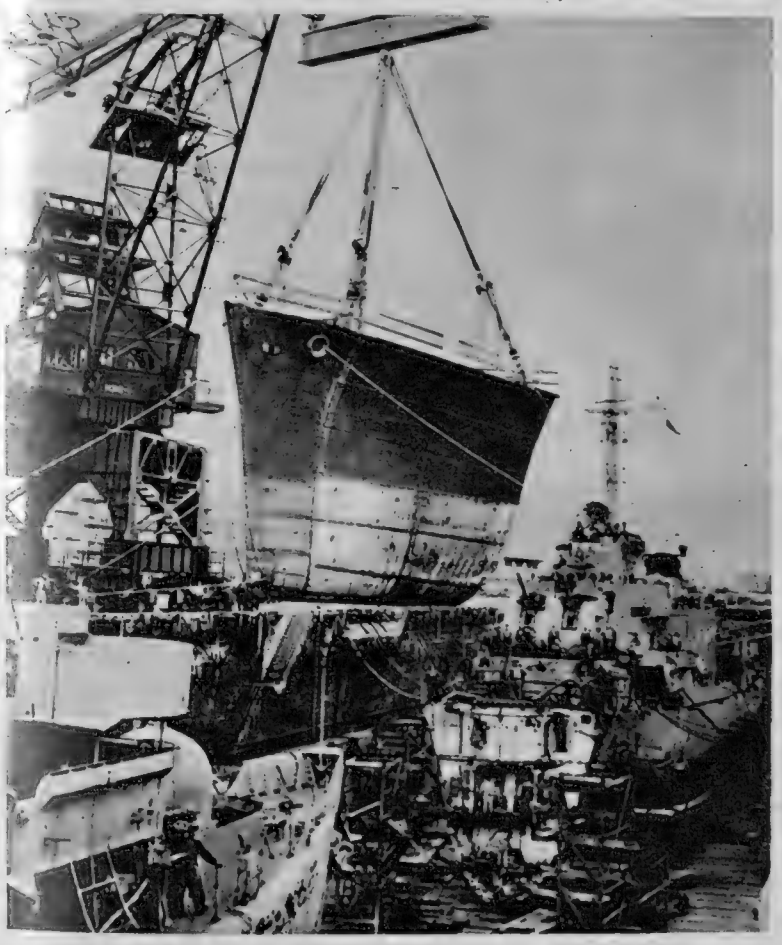
It is hard indeed to keep pace with modern fighter and bomber design on both sides of the Atlantic. Recently Vickers-Armstrong announced a swept-back-wing jet fighter developed from the Vickers Attacker and equipped with the celebrated Rolls-Royce Nene engine. Now Hawker's, also using the Nene, announce the P 1052, development of the straight-winged P 1040. In two World Wars Hawker's have played a mighty part. The Sopwith Pup and the Camel of 1914-18, and the Hurricane, the Typhoon and the Tempest of 1939-45 will never be forgotten. Hawker's remain in the van of aerodynamic progress. The most noticeable features of the P 1052 are the twin intakes at the wing roots and the split jet pipe. These features give more room for fuel tankage, and thus more range

FLOATING DOCK PASSES THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL ON ITS BEAM ENDS—THE 18,000-TON CRAFT WAS 14 FT. TOO WIDE FOR THE LOCKS, AND IT WAS MANŒUVRED THROUGH IN THIS WAY WITH THE AID OF SIX TUGS: This is the second passage of the canal made by the dock, the first having been during the war, when the United States needed every available floating dock in the Pacific theatre of operations as her forces were operating hundreds of miles to the west of Pearl Harbour. The dock has now been returned safely to the Atlantic coast. When this picture was taken the huge structure was on its way through the Gaillard Cut. Floating docks have also passed through the Suez Canal

U.S. Naval News

A DRY DOCK on its BEAM ENDS

Work Stops on the 65,000-ton Carrier *United States*



A NEW BOW FOR THE UNITED STATES DESTROYER "OZBOURN": **The prefabricated part being craned into the graving dock at the United States Navy Yard at Long Beach, California. The "Ozbourn" damaged her bow in a collision some months ago.** She belongs to the Gearing class, the largest destroyer class built in the United States, and in several ways was not wholly satisfactory. Heavy weights carried on the forecastle have in some instances resulted in dangerous cracks developing in the hulls near the forward turrets

AMERICA STOPS WORK ON HER GIANT CARRIER: **The keel of the 65,000-ton carrier "United States," lying in Shipway No. 11 at Newport News, Virginia, after it had been announced last week, after a period of rumour and counter-rumour, that all construction work would cease on the giant vessel.** Walter H. Waggoner, correspondent of the *New York Times*, is among those who have interpreted this surprise move as a victory for the strategists of the United States Air Force over the strategists of the United States Navy—a struggle which broke out when the Air Force was constituted separately. It appears that the long-range land-based bomber is now to receive preference over the sea-going aircraft-carrier with its accompanying naval bombers. The final cost of the carrier *United States* was to have been 188,000,000 dollars. Aircraft for the ship would have cost about 35,000,000 dollars

1. MR. TRUMAN SIGNS OVER 5,430,000,000 DOLLARS FOR E.C.A.: The Presidential signature to cover the European Recovery Programme for the next fifteen months is made at the White House. Left to right—Howard Bruce (E.C.A. Deputy Administrator); John Kee (Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee); William Foster (E.C.A. Deputy Administrator); Averell Harriman (E.C.A. Ambassador); Senator Tom Connolly; and the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson

2. MISSOURI BY-PASS: 720 lbs. of dynamite were used to create the breach in the new Liberty Bend Cut-off near Courtney, downstream from Kansas City

NEWS FROM THREE CONTINENTS

A Pictorial Survey of Events in Europe, Asia and America

1. PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND HIS EIGHT PENS: In signing the bill for 5,430,000,000 dollars to continue the European Recovery Programme over the next fifteen months, President Truman used eight pens, one for each of those present, at the simple White House ceremony attended by Congressional and administrative sponsors of what is called "The Second Marshall Plan Instalment Vehicle." Speaking generally about E.C.A., Mr. Averell Harriman, Ambassador-at-Large, declares that conditions in Europe are progressing satisfactorily towards recovery goals, both in industrial production and trade. This is particularly so in France, where, he says, real progress has been made in combating inflation and where prices generally are down and exports on the increase.

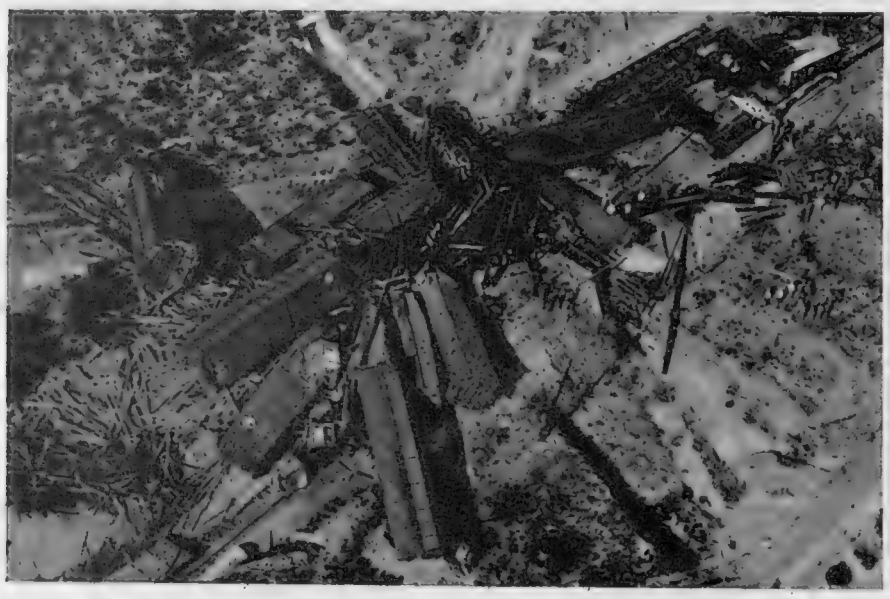
2. THE LIBERTY BEND CUT-OFF: At Kansas City the Missouri turns eastwards for 100 miles before continuing its southerly course. Near Courtney, Mo., there are five miles of tortuous bends which cause heavy pressure upstream during flood times and endanger the heavy industrial districts of Kansas City. To deal with this situation, the Liberty Bend Cut-off has been built, and during April a charge of 720 lbs. of dynamite was let off to break the last ridge of earth between the Missouri and the new by-pass channel. Many thousands of people thronged a neighbouring bridge to watch the blast.

3. THE MAMMOTH OF MANHATTAN: The builders of the skyscraper headquarters of the United Nations overlooking New York's East River, a building which is to be thirty-nine storeys high and will include more than 13,000 tons of steel, had things all to themselves when they put the first steel beam in position, and there were present no honoured guests from City Hall or the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success. All that happened was that Andrew Vernon, of Brooklyn, and his mate, Charles Brammer, of Long Street, Jamaica, scrambled up a ladder to the beam's summit and waved the blue United Nations flag borrowed for the occasion from the main staff on the roof of the Manhattan Building. Their workmates stopped and gave them a cheer; and that was all. The framework of the building is scheduled to be completed by September, and the building ready for occupancy by late 1950.

4. FREIGHT WRECK ON THE SANTA FÉ: About 500 yards of track were torn up when a freight train piled up just south of the summit of Cajon Pass, near San Bernardino, California, no fewer than 54 cars out of a total of 81 being turned over and scattered over the track. A conductor was slightly injured in the crash, and the Santa Fé railroad authorities estimated the damage at £60,000.

BOUND FOR COCHIN CHINA: The Emperor Bao Dai, former ruler of Annam, shaking hands with his pilot, Commander Raymond, as he left Nice en route for Saigon. He will help to put into practice the French agreement guaranteeing the new State of Viet Nam

3. THE FIRST STEEL BEAM FOR THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS: The U.N. flag being waved from the girder on the Manhattan site



4. DISASTER ON THE SANTA FÉ: 54 cars of an 81-car freight train piled up south of Cajon Pass, near San Bernardino, California. There was no loss of life

5. THREE THOUSAND CHILD CHORISTERS IN ST. PETER'S: His Holiness the Pope took part in this Mass with young singers from four continents

6. KING LEOPOLD ON THE LINKS : Belgium's exiled King (left centre) with his wife, the Princess de Rethy (right centre), playing golf at Geneva

7. THE SOVIET FLAG FLIES OVER NANKING : The Russian Embassy in the city which has now fallen to the Chinese Communists after the Yangtse crossing

5. SINGING WITH THE POPE : Nearly 3,000 child choristers from Europe, Asia, Africa and the American continent were present at St. Peter's for the gathering of "The Little Singers of the Wooden Cross." This society originated in France and now has a world-wide following among young Roman Catholics. Among the countries represented were France, Belgium, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Holland, Luxembourg, the Lebanon, Canada, the United States, Cuba and the Belgian Congo.

6. THE FUTURE OF KING LEOPOLD ? The exiled King has lately called a conference at Berne attended by his brother, Prince Charles (the Regent of Belgium), M. Spaak (the Belgian Prime Minister), and M. Moreau de Melen (the Minister of Justice). The conference followed the recent visit of the King's daughter, the Princess Josephine Charlotte, to Belgium, where she was enthusiastically acclaimed, both in Brussels and in the northern coastal towns. The King is said to be anxious that a settlement of the Royal question be reached before the coming General Elections so that his return need not be made an issue of the elections.

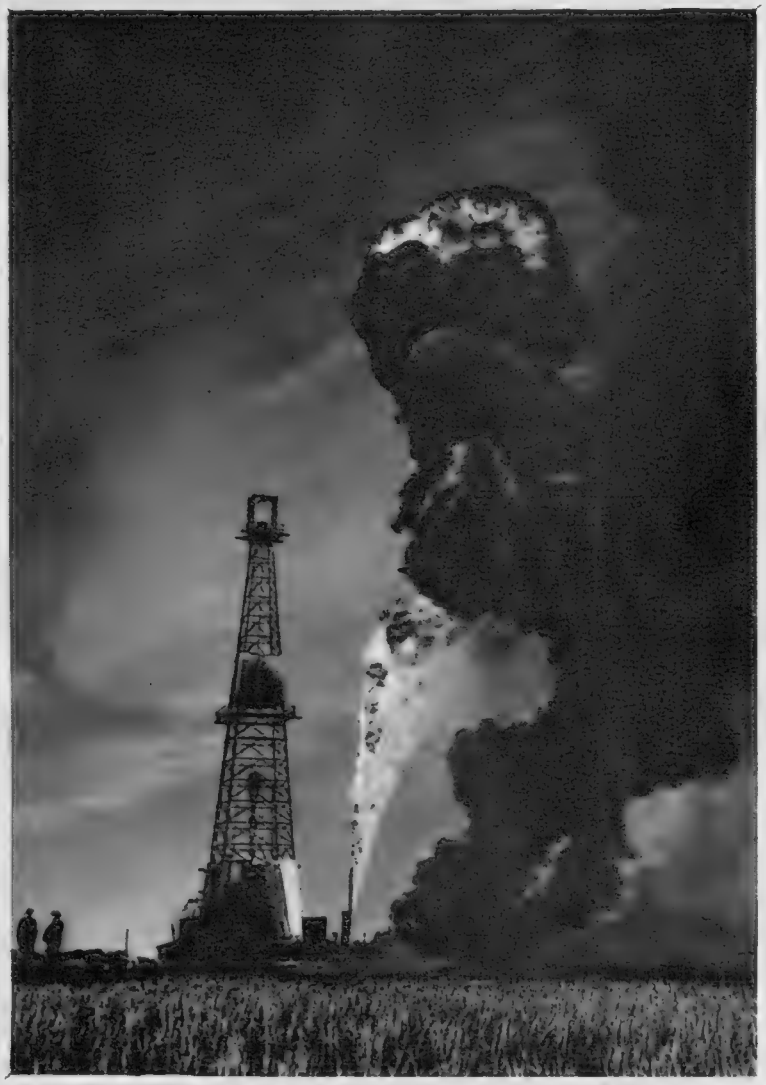
7. THE TORTUOUS PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN CHINA : Although Maotze's Communists may uphold the doctrines of Moscow, the relations between the Russians and the new conquerors of China are by no means easy to fathom. In fact, when the Communists entered Peiping it was noted that the Russian Consulate closed its doors. A correspondent described this gesture as one that "combined the eccentric with the enigmatic." By a similar twist, it is noted that the Russian Ambassador in Nationalist China has been on the friendliest terms with the Chinese Cabinet in Canton. Maotze appears to be waging his campaign without much material support from Russia, less perhaps than Chiang Kai-shek received in 1938 when the Russians were at some pains to furnish him with a detachment of the Red Air Force, and with military supplies sent over the long caravan route through Sinkiang.

8. IMPERIAL SCHOEPP NO. 1 : This new oil-well discovered near Golden Spike, Alberta, by Imperial Oil Ltd., associate of Standard Oil of New Jersey, is described as one of the richest ever brought to light in Canada. In the experimental testing of a new well it is necessary to burn the first oil, which is largely contaminated with mud and water. This is done as a safety measure and to avoid damage to land and crops.

9. PREPARING FOR THE NEXT OLYMPIAD : The International Olympic Committee was welcomed in Rome by Signor Andreotti, Under-Secretary of State, and the Mayor of Rome in a recent ceremony at the City Hall, when Mr. J. S. Edstrom, the Swedish President of the Committee, outlined the plans for the future. The next Games are to be in Helsinki in 1952, and the Committee in Rome is now arranging that programme.

10. MARSHAL CARMONA TAKES THE OATH : Since November 1926 Marshal Antonio Oscar Fragosa Carmona, G.C.B., who is now in his eightieth year, has been head of the Portuguese State. He has just been elected for a fourth term of seven years. At the recent elections, the first to be held in Portugal for twenty-two years, the opposition candidate was General Norton de Mattos, War Minister in 1914-18 and Ambassador in London from 1924 to 1926. de Mattos complained that his electoral campaign was hampered, and on February 11 he withdrew his candidature.

PARTISANS OF PEACE : Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, greeting the Metropolitan Nicolas Krotiski of Moscow during a gathering in the Stade Buffalo, in Paris, in the course of the recent World Congress of Partisans of Peace organised under Communist auspices



8. A RICH OIL FIND IN CANADA : Flames and smoke roll skyward from Imperial Schoepp No. 1 after opening up near Golden Spike, Alberta

9. THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN ROME : Mr. J. S. Edstrom, of Sweden, makes the opening speech to the delegates in the City Hall after the official civic welcome

10. MARSHAL CARMONA'S FOURTH TERM : The President saluting the flag of the naval cadets before entering the National Assembly in Lisbon

A TANK COLUMN ROLLS THROUGH A VILLAGE IN NORTHERN BAVARIA: United States forces have been carrying out their largest post-war manœuvres in Europe, nearly 70,000 troops taking part in a series of battles near the Czechoslovak border of Bavaria. This picture was taken in the village of Schupf, which for several hours resounded to the roar of tank motors and the rattle of caterpillar tracks as the tide of battle moved on

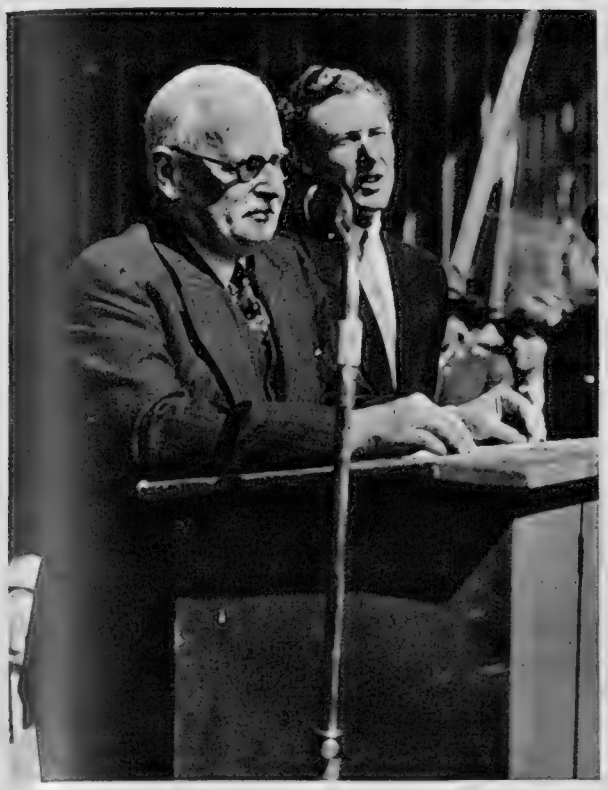
TANK-BORNE TROOPS OF COMPANY B, 370TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, ADVANCE ACROSS FIELDS TO REPEL AN AGGRESSOR FORCE: United States troops in action near the region of the Ludwig Canal, in North Bavaria and not far from the Czechoslovakian border. Nearly all the United States combat strength in Germany was engaged in these spring manœuvres. The units involved were the First Infantry Division and the tank-equipped United States Constabulary. Originally the Constabulary were created to maintain law and order in the event of civilian resistance

SWORDS AND PLOUGHSHARES IN GERMANY

New Pictures from the Zones of Occupation

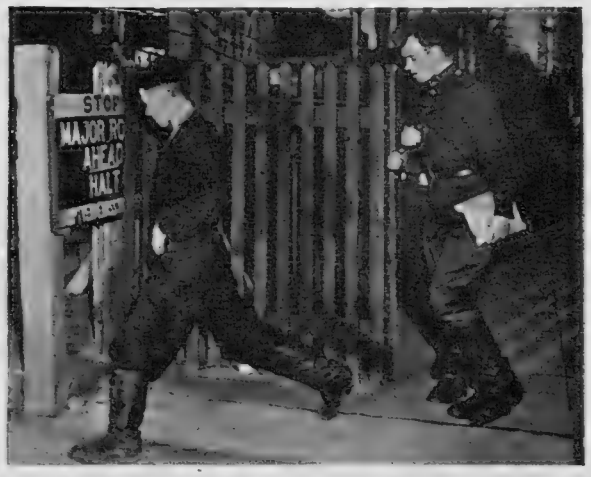
THE RED ARMY IS ALSO ACTIVE IN GERMANY: Moscow-built T 34 tanks passing along a railway-line running through the American Sector of Berlin. Just as American tanks have been pouring into Bavaria since the New Year, Russian tanks have also been coming in. American intelligence officers do not believe, however, that the Soviet have been particularly successful in building up a military wing to their Zone police force

BERLIN'S TIERGARTEN IS NOW DIVIDED INTO A GREAT SERIES OF ALLOTMENTS: This view, taken from the top of the Siegessaule, the monument commemorating the victory of the Franco-Prussian War, shows how the city's most beautiful open space has been divided into a series of plots where Berliners may plant their vegetables. Berliners living in the three Western sectors of the city are using every available plot of ground for cultivation



INAUGURATING THE HANOVER TRADE FAIR: Sir Cecil Weir (left), Economic Adviser to the British Military Government in Germany, making the inaugural speech. There are 1,483 exhibitors at the Fair, including 112 from the Western Sectors of Berlin. Towns in the French Zone of Occupation were also well represented

THE DOVE OF PEACE HAD AN HONOURED PLACE: With a sign reading "To love Peace, to fight Death, to believe in Life," and a peace dove said to have been designed by Picasso, members of the Soviet-sponsored German Peoples' Council held a peace meeting at the Friedrichstadt Palace, in the Russian Sector of Berlin. One speaker, Wilhelm Koenen, head of the Secretariat of the Peoples' Council, said that at the next meeting of the Peoples' Congress they would demand withdrawal of all occupation troops from the city. Koenen is seated fourth from right



THE CASE OF SERGEANT ALYEY: Two Russian soldiers, carrying tommy-guns, escorting the Red Army Sergeant Alikj-Asonovicz Alyey through the barbed-wire enclosure of the British Military Headquarters in Berlin after he had been handed back to the Soviet authorities after five months' detention by the British. Alyey (seen at left) had been arrested in the British Sector wearing civilian clothes. House-breaking implements and a revolver were found in his possession, and a hand-grenade which he had hidden in a garden was later found by police. He was believed to be a Russian Army deserter

SOWING-TIME IN THE SHADOW OF THE SIEGESSAULE AND IN THE PLOTS OF THE FASANENSTRASSE: *Left*—A section of ground being sown in the Tiergarten. In the background is the Victory monument of the Franco-Prussian War. *Right*—Planting seeds on the sidewalk gardens in the British Sector, where the demand for fresh vegetables is greater than it has ever been in any season since the war. Soon potatoes, cabbages, carrots, beans, turnips and lettuce will be rising on every hand to supplement the dehydrated potato and other vegetables of which Berliners have grown heartily tired. Many and ingenious have been the market gardening experiments of Berliners, and some have even sown vegetables on the upper floors of roofless houses in the city

AFTER THE YANGTSE BATTLE

The Damage Done to the *London*, the *Consort* and the *Black Swan*

Many of the men in H.M.S. *London*, H.M.S. *Amethyst*, H.M.S. *Consort* and H.M.S. *Black Swan* were undergoing their baptism of fire when their ships were engaged by the artillery of the Communists poised on the north shore of the Yangtse. Already the first Admiralty accounts have shown the high morale, bravery and cheerfulness of our men in distressing circumstances. Among them were many young Ordinary Seamen and boys. Vice-Admiral A. C. G. Madden, Senior Naval Officer, Far East, has already paid tribute to Lieut.-Commander Skinner, who behaved with the utmost gallantry before dying of his wounds aboard H.M.S. *Amethyst*. Other names have since come to the forefront, notably that of the *Amethyst's* fine telegraphist, French, who stuck to his post hour after hour, and Lieutenant Alderton, the surgeon, who moved around the ship unflinchingly, administering aid until he himself was killed.

In his statement before Parliament last week, Mr. Attlee described the assault which was launched on our ships and anticipated the question why they suffered such extensive damage and casualties, and why they were not able to silence the opposing batteries. He pointed out that warships were not designed to operate in rivers against massed artillery and infantry sheltered by reeds and mud banks. Moreover, the flag officer's policy throughout was designed only to rescue the *Amethyst*.

THE BATTERED CRUISER "LONDON" RETURNS TO SHANGHAI: With twelve shell-holes in her port bow and her superstructure riddled with splinters after undergoing heavy Communist fire in the Yangtse, the vessel withdrew. She had got within two miles of the frigate "Amethyst." Alongside "London" is the "Black Swan"

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF H.M.S. "LONDON" RIDDLED WITH SPLINTERS: She was fired at by Communist batteries operating at almost point-blank range from the north shore of the Yangtse. The 10,000-ton cruiser has an armament of eight 8-in. guns. It was when the forward turrets were put out of action that the very reluctant decision to withdraw to Shanghai was made

SOME SURVIVORS OF THE YANGTSE ORDEAL: They were sent to Shanghai overland with the wounded from their ship the *Amethyst*

THE EXPLOIT OF THE "CONSORT," THE DESTROYER WHICH RUSHED TO THE AID OF THE "AMETHYST" AND MADE A BOLD EFFORT TO BRING HER TO SAFETY: *Left*—A gaping hole in the side of the destroyer which braved the Communist guns. *Right*—A stern view of the "Consort." The destroyer was at Nanking at the time of the attack, and immediately raced downstream to the frigate's assistance. With guns blazing she sought to silence the shore batteries. She failed to get a line to the crippled "Amethyst." It was then that H.M.S. "London" came on the scene, only to receive heavy punishment

GUN-MAKERS of N.-W. INDIA

The Warlike Art of the Frontier Tribesmen

In the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, where the British Army was accustomed to fight a war in miniature every year after harvest-time, a gun is as much a part of a man's dress as the clothes he wears. One of the important "cottage" industries of the frontier is the manufacture of ·303 rifles and machine-guns, and it is extraordinary what accuracy the native craftsmen achieve in reproducing their illicit versions of the ·303 Lee-Enfield and the Sten. So close is the attention to detail, indeed, that the rifles are turned out with numbers and markings identical with those put on by the British makers. The materials are not up to the British standard, the metal being softer and the "Bakiana" wood of the stock less durable, but nevertheless these weapons constitute a remarkable achievement. It was with rifles thus made that the notorious Fakir of Ipi gained his long ascendancy on the North-West Frontier in the years between the wars.

GUNSMITHS AT WORK IN AN AFRIDI VILLAGE NEAR PESHAWAR: In the foreground a worker is measuring out the stock for a barrel, and the man in the centre is smoothing down the stock with emery paper before polishing. These gunsmiths can make copies of the Lee-Enfield Service rifle, and at a glance it would be hard to tell the difference

DRILLING A RIFLE BARREL: A young Afridi worker using primitive equipment to produce a ·303 weapon. The gunsmiths of the North-West Frontier are expert copyists

FILING THE BREECH MECHANISM INTO SHAPE: An Afridi engaged in making one of the vital parts of a ·303 rifle. His tools are by no means adequate to the task in hand, and it is remarkable what engineering problems he overcomes by simple ingenuity. The rifles hanging on the wall are creditable imitations of the British Lee-Enfield Service rifle

FINISHED PRODUCTS OF AN AFRIDI WORKSHOP: Four types of weapon demonstrated by the gunsmiths of a village near Peshawar. On the left is a creditable copy of a ·303 Lee-Enfield rifle. Left centre is a smooth-bore sporting gun; right centre is a Sten; and on right is a single-shot rifle

AT THE ZOO

REGENT'S PARK AND WHIPSNADE ARE READY FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLIC INVASION

A SACRED WHITE PEACOCK IN FLIGHT—ONE OF THE LONDON ZOO'S MOST HANDSOME BIRDS PRESENTS AN UNUSUAL CAMERA STUDY: This instantaneous picture shows the fanlike wings and great trailing tail to perfection. This bird came from India a year ago. At the age of three it has grown twenty full-length tail feathers. It thrives on a diet of grain and insects, and apparently finds nothing forbidding in the English climate. Another striking display at the London Zoo is to be seen in the pheasantries, where Lady Amherst's Golden Pheasant and the Silver Pheasant are at the very height of their colouring

THE MONKEY-EATING EAGLE FROM THE PHILIPPINES: In its wild state in the south-west Pacific the bird kills and eats monkeys. At London Zoo the eagle's diet includes an occasional mouse on which it seems to thrive well enough

HE DOTH BESTRIDE HIS NARROW WORLD LIKE A COLOSSUS: A hornbill in flight in the Zoological Gardens at Regent's Park. This amazing bird, which comes from India, seals up its mate in the nest by packing mud round the opening. This forces the hen to hatch out the eggs, and meanwhile the male bird provides the necessary food through the small remaining aperture

Spring has been stirring for several weeks past at the London Zoo and the wide open spaces at Whipsnade, and already the crowds are beginning to flock to both places to see the new arrivals of 1949. There is much to delight them at both establishments, particularly among the bear cubs and the birds. The three cubs at Regent's Park; Pip, Squeak and Wilfred, the delightful children of Dolly and Bruin at Whipsnade, are a positive delight as they frolic in the sunshine with their rather ponderous mothers

The brilliant colouring of the birds at this time of year is another tremendous attraction, and the pheasantries on the north bank of the canal at Regent's Park are a riot of colour. At Whipsnade there is intensive activity in the bird sanctuary, and there three cock brush turkeys from Australia are building the remarkable mounds of leaves in which the eggs are incubated. Many species of pheasant are already laying, and quite a number of ostrich eggs have also been laid. A leopard den is being built, and should be finished by now; while other creatures born at Whipsnade this spring include a yak and three camels, now aged six, seven and eight weeks.

MINNIE, THE LONDON ZOO'S BEAR, OUT FOR A STROLL WITH HER THREE OFFSPRING AT REGENT'S PARK: At the time of writing the bouncing trio have not been named. They delighted many thousands of Easter visitors to the London Zoo. Father, who bears the name of Pickles, was not on view, as he is apt to get bad-tempered when the baby bears become over-playful

BEAR CUBS OF WHIPSNADE: They are the children of the two female bears, Dolly and Bruin, but which of these belongs to which no keeper knows. The three cubs, little brown-grey creatures of thirteen weeks, cavorting unsteadily on wobbly legs, appear to form one family, and both mothers seem to lavish equal attention on all three

THE GOLDEN PHEASANT OF WHIPSNADE—ONE OF THE MOST GORGEOUS INHABITANTS OF THE OPEN-AIR ZOO REVEALS ITS SPECTACULAR DISPLAY OF TAIL FEATHERS: The Golden Pheasant, like the Silver Pheasant, comes from China and both have made their homes in England quite happily. The Golden Pheasant has a fine crest, a ruff of orange and black, and the tail is spectacularly long. The Silver Pheasant is the most combative of the tribe, driving the common pheasant away from its preserves. These birds, now looking their best in Spring plumage, are to be seen both at Regent's Park and Whipsnade

THE BABIES OF WHIPSNADE: Pip, Squeak and Wilfred as they were at nine weeks, when they made their first appearance in the sunshine. Here they are with Dolly, but they are equally happy with Bruin, the two female bears acting as joint mothers

THE CHIMPS FROM SIERRA LEONE TAKE THEIR MEDICINE: Sally, So-So, Compo and Susan, who came from Africa and are now two years old, seen with their keeper, Mr. L. G. Smith, who is attending to the finer adjustment of their delicate stomachs. The chimps are being trained in table manners, and it is hoped that on fine days this summer they will be entertaining the children with their tea-table antics at Regent's Park

GYM FOR BABIES

A Danish Woman's London Clinic Builds Healthier Children

HOW TO MAKE A FINE, STRONG BACK: Mrs. Estrid Dane, a Danish clinical worker, demonstrating her system of gymnastics at her Baby Gym Clinic in West London

You cannot start too young is the theory of Mrs. Estrid Dane, the Danish specialist in baby gymnastics. From a wartime job started in the East End of London has grown the clinic in West London provided by the American War Relief for Britain Organisation, where baby gymnastic courses are now helping to cure deficiences of growth and bone formation and are strengthening the physical resistance of every healthy baby attending the clinic. Mrs. Estrid Dane, exponent of this technique, became a pupil of a German baby gymnastic specialist, Neumann Neurode, after he had cured her own little boy's twisted foot many years ago. Her achievements in the East End during the war were acknowledged by the American War Relief Organisation, which provided Mrs. Dane with better facilities for her work, and when the organisation closed down last year, the treasurer, Mr. Gilbert Carr, continued to support the Baby Gym Clinic. Now these methods of building healthy babies are receiving even wider recognition, and both from Paris and Dublin have come offers to start clinics on the same lines.

WHAT THE WELL-DRILLED BABY CAN DO: Mrs. Estrid Dane allows a toddler to pull herself up to the sitting position after having been completely relaxed with her head touching the floor. Mrs. Dane's methods are designed to eliminate in early years any physical defects or weaknesses

THE BABY GYMNASTS SHOW THEIR PACES: Mrs. Estrid Dane with two of her young patients at the Baby Gym Clinic in Holland Park. Mrs. Dane is hoping that one day all hospitals and welfare centres will have baby gym courses, and already some girls are being trained to carry on the good work. A condition of training is that those who are taught the system shall not undertake private work, but will devote their skill to the general good. It must not be exploited for profit. Mrs. Dane receives letters from many parts of the world from girls seeking to learn her unique system of training

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, AND THEIR SON AND HEIR, PRINCE CHARLES, PHOTOGRAPHED TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME: This family picture was taken recently at Buckingham Palace when Prince Charles paid a special visit to London from his home at Windlesham Moor, where he spends much of his time. The Prince was born on November 14, 1948, and bears the four names of Charles Philip Arthur George. He is not regarded as Heir-Apparent to the Throne, but he is Heir-Apparent to the Dukedom of Edinburgh. He would become the Heir-Apparent in the event of Princess Elizabeth's accession

The ROYAL BABY

Prince Charles and His Parents at the Palace

BUILDING THE NEW THAMES EMBANKMENT

REBUILDING ALL HALLOWS, THE BOMBED GUILD CHURCH OF TOC H

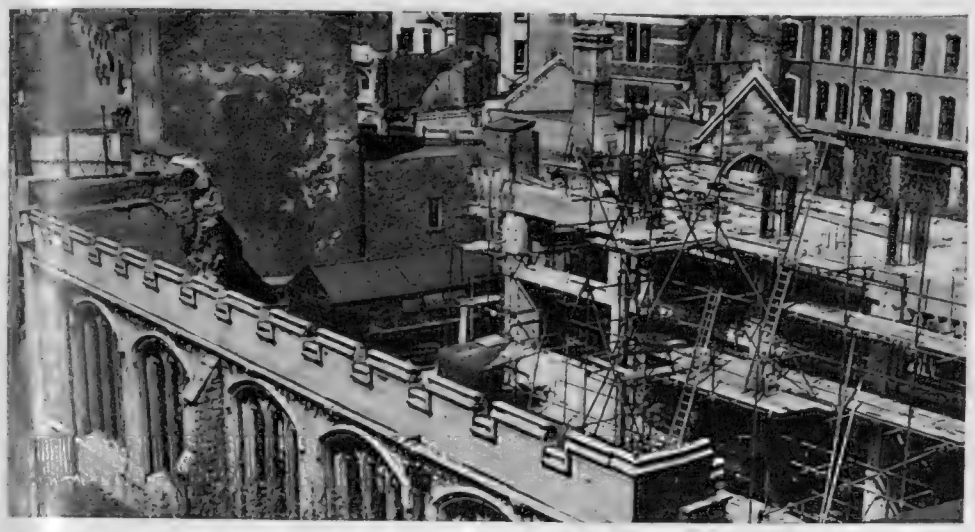
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE NEW THAMES EMBANKMENT: Looking across the site for the Exhibition of 1951 towards County Hall and the Westminster bend of the river, where the first sheet piles show the line of the coffer dams behind which the builders will operate. The reclaimed land will form a permanent open space. First of all, however, it will play its part in forming a river frontage for the Exhibition

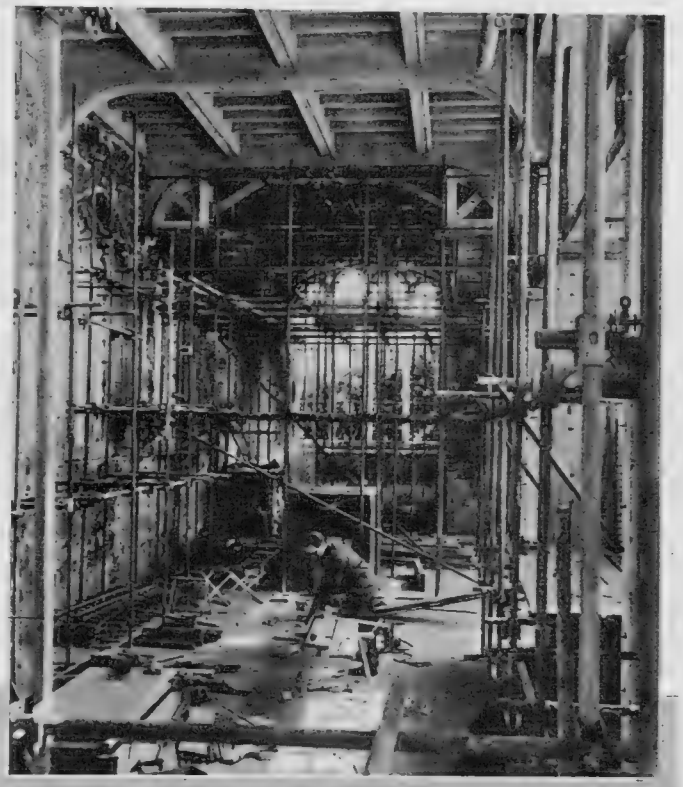
The preliminary plan for the London Exhibition of 1951 has now been prepared by the Presentation Panel under the chairmanship of Mr. Gerald Barry, Director-General of the Exhibition, and a number of architects have been appointed for the design of specific structures. Meanwhile on the South Bank site itself work is proceeding apace. The bomb-damaged buildings are being demolished and before very long the area between County Hall and the south approach to Waterloo Bridge will be a virgin open space ready for development. Work progresses, too, on the embankment wall, and no fewer than six Cornish quarries are supplying the granite for the wall.

WHERE THE THAMES CURVES SHARPLY BETWEEN WESTMINSTER AND LONDON BRIDGE: An aerial view, showing in the centre the site of the Exhibition of 1951 now being cleared of its dwellings destroyed in the blitz

THE NEW EMBANKMENT WORKS SEEN THROUGH ONE OF THE WINDOWS OF THE OLD SHOT TOWER: This unusual view shows the piling in course of erection near County Hall and dominating the background the Victoria Tower

CLEARING THE SITE FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1951—LOOKING ACROSS THE THAMES FROM THE NORTH BANK TO THE LAND BETWEEN WATERLOO BRIDGE AND COUNTY HALL WHICH IS NOW BEING CLEARED IN PREPARATION FOR THE ERECTION OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS: Near the southern approach to Waterloo Bridge is the old Shot Tower (left centre) which, at the request of the Exhibition Committee, is being preserved as a permanent feature





THE REBUILDING OF ALL HALLOWS BERKYNGCHIRCHE-BY-THE-TOWER, THE GUILD CHURCH OF TOC H: Last July Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth laid the first stone to mark the start of rebuilding this bombed City church, and with the aid of raw materials sent from Canada and the United States the work is now going ahead at speed. Inset on right—A view of the north aisle, showing the completed roof in concrete. The core of the piers sustaining the roof consists of steel rods, part of a gift from American friends of the parish

THE GUILD CHURCH OF TOC H IN ITS BOMBED STATE—ALL HALLOWS BERKYNGCHIRCHE-BY-THE-TOWER NOW IN COURSE OF RESTORATION WITH AMERICAN AID: It stands a few hundred yards from the Tower of London. In the background is the tower of the Port of London Authority building

Complete restoration of All Hallows-by-the-Tower, Guild Church of the Toc H Movement, has been made possible by the gift of 50 tons of steel by an American business-man, Mr. Charles Sumner Bird, of Boston, Massachusetts. Last year Mr. Bird gave 25 tons of steel for the reconstruction of the north aisle, the Guild Chapel, which will be opened by Queen Mary on July 14. The latest gift will be used for re-roofing the Great Nave. British and American authorities waived all restrictions on the transit of the material for the job, and the church will stand in future as a memorial to Anglo-American war dead. All Hallows, founded in A.D. 675, was almost destroyed by bombs in 1940. America has many associations with the church. William Penn was born nearby and worshipped there, and John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the U.S.A., was married there in 1797

1. FACING THE NEW DARWELL DAM WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS: Work in progress on the new East Sussex reservoir built by Hastings Corporation

2. WHERE 200,000,000 GALLONS ARE ALREADY STORED: A general view of the reservoir side of the new Darwell Dam, in the heart of the Sussex countryside

3. THE JUDAS TREE BLOOMS IN LONDON: The "Cercis Siliquastrum" seen in all its glory of rose-pink blossom in New Square, Lincoln's Inn

1 and 2. THE DARWELL IMPOUNDING DAM: Considerable progress has been made on the great new reservoir which is being constructed for the Hastings Corporation at Darwell, East Sussex. This great new artificial lake, covering some 160 acres and holding, when completed, 900,000,000 gallons of water, will be one of the largest in South-East England. Parliamentary powers to build the reservoir were obtained by the Hastings Corporation in 1937 after being opposed in both Houses, and the scheme provided for an impounding dam on the River Darwell, with a catchment area of 2,382 acres, supplemented by a tunnelled aqueduct intercepting four streams: the Glottenham, with 392 acres catchment area; the Socknersh, 906 acres; the Park Mill, 412 acres, and the Dudwell, 5,291 acres. It is estimated that these sources will give a minimum yield during dry periods of 3,750,000 gallons a day gross. Work on the reservoir started in 1938, but was interrupted by the war. At present some 200,000,000 gallons of water have been stored.

3. THE JUDAS TREE: This native of South Europe, introduced into England about 300 years ago, appears to thrive well enough in the English climate. The magnificent pink blossom, contrasted against the black bark of the tree, aroused much admiration in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, when the tree was recently in full bloom. Legend has it that on such a tree Judas Iscariot hanged himself. The rose-coloured flowers of the Judas tree appear before the leaves. The black-veined wood is very beautiful, and takes a magnificent polish when used in industry.

4 and 5. INNOVATIONS ON THE BRITISH RAILWAYS: Shunting by radio, double-decker trains, bright-blue engines and expresses painted in crimson-lake are just a few of the startling developments announced by British Railways since public enterprise took command. The 14-h.p. trolley for the use of permanent-way men is another improvement. The men who operate it on the line between Paddock Wood and Maidstone call it the *Wateringbury Belle*. Another development is the B.S.A. truck-mover. Operating in big sidings, this releases expensive shunting engines for heavier long-distance work, and takes the place of horses and winches, which are still used for shunting in some parts of the country. The truck-mover can be handled by one operator, and a prototype at the big Hockley Goods Station has already proved its worth.

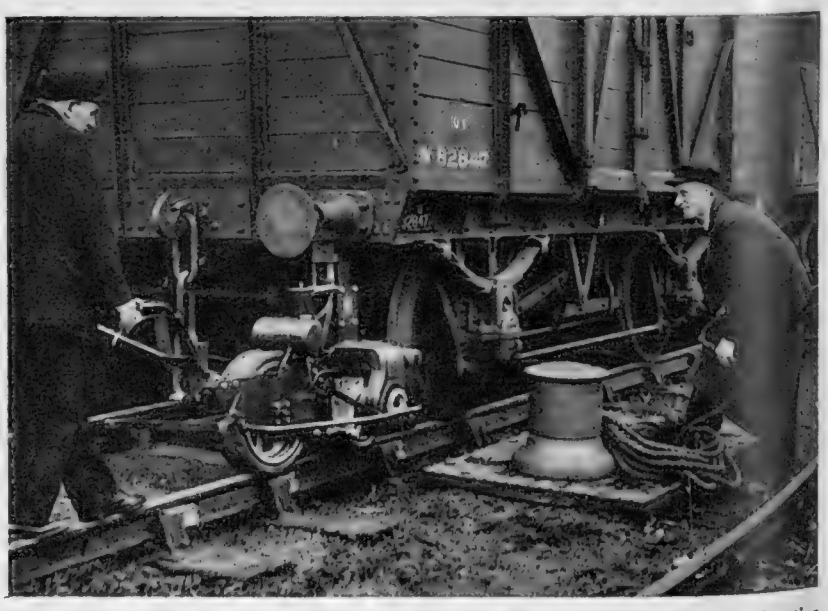
HOME NEWS IN PICTURES

A Pictorial Survey from London and the Provinces

6. PASSING-OUT DAY AT HAWKINGE: The first women cadets to be commissioned in the Royal Air Force passed out last week from the O.C.T.U. at the Women's Royal Air Force Depot, Hawkinge, Kent. The parade was attended by the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Arthur P. M. Sanders, K.B.E., C.B., who took the salute at a march-past. Cadet Evelyn Joyce Uren, of Douglas, Isle of Man, received the certificate for best cadet on the course.

THE ROBIN QUADS: This family has made its home above a wooden pelmet in the lounge of Mrs. Wiga Parks' house in Green Dragon Lane, Winchmore Hill, North London. Neither radio programmes nor bridge parties upset mother-robin, who goes about her domestic duties with true springtime zest

4. THE "WATERINGBURY BELLE": A 14-h.p. J.A.P. engine drives this permanent-way trolley on the line between Paddock Wood and Maidstone, in Kent



5. TRUCK-MOVING MADE EASY: The new equipment for assisting shunting operations in use at Hockley, Birmingham. It needs a semi-skilled operator

6. HEAD GIRL AT THE O.C.T.U. OF THE W.R.A.F. : Cadet Uren receives the certificate of best cadet from Air Marshal Sir Arthur Sanders

7. THE NEW K.C.s AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS : Mrs. Helena Normanton and Mrs. Rose Burnstein with their seventeen colleagues after being sworn in by the Lord Chancellor

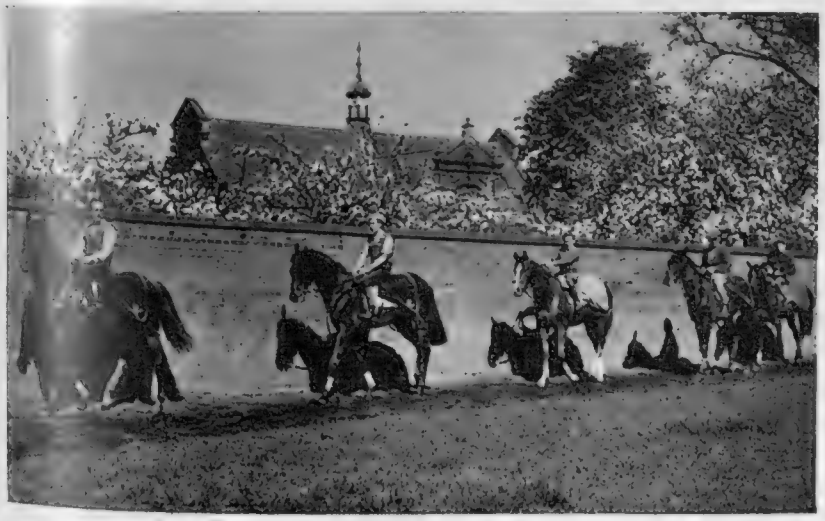
7. THE FIRST TWO WOMEN KING'S COUNSEL : Mrs. Rose Burnstein, aged thirty-four, of Liverpool, and Mrs. Helena Florence Normanton, of London, were sworn in at the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor last week, together with seventeen other King's Counsel. Afterwards they were called within the Bar of the Law Courts. The two women K.C.s both wore a specially-designed coat underneath the silk gown. A black skirt replaces the knee-breeches worn by men.

8. THE NEW BISHOP OF EXETER : Earlier in the year the King nominated the Rev. Cecil Mortimer, D.D., Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Moral and Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford since 1944, for election by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter as Bishop of Exeter in the place of the Right Rev. Charles Edward Curzon, who has resigned. The consecration of the new Bishop took place on St. Mark's Day at Westminster Abbey at the same time as that of the new Bishop of Wakefield, and these two appointments have in part allayed current criticism of the slowness in filling high ecclesiastical vacancies. In February the *Church Times* was most outspoken on the point, declaring : "Why this delay? The whole method by which episcopal appointments are made in the English provinces is so secret and obscure that the general public is never likely to be informed of the true reasons. Nomination to a vacant bishopric is made in the name of the King. The ultimate decision to nominate, however, lies in the hands of the Prime Minister. According to present practice the Prime Minister normally consults the archbishop of the province concerned, and it is safe to assume that the archbishop also takes advice, making some inquiry as to the views of his brother bishops, and possibly of the wishes of the diocese concerned. It is generally believed that other Cabinet Ministers besides the Premier sometimes put forth their views. It is known that George V took an active personal interest in such appointments, and it may be fairly conjectured that the present King does the same. There exists, however, no settled procedure leading up to the final decision. Why are not the English bishops appointed by the Church without reference to the State? It is not a sufficient defence of the present system to say that it is a necessary consequence of establishment. Establishment implies that it is the duty of a State to protect the Church's interests and to ensure the right observance of its laws. It does not imply that a State has an unqualified right of interference in the Church's affairs." The new Bishop of Exeter was educated at Keble College, Oxford, and Wells Theological College. He was ordained in 1926 to the Curacy of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. He became lecturer in theology at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1925, and from 1930 to 1934 was tutor of the College.

THE DEED OF SAMUEL BECKER : This London taxi-driver has just been awarded the Binney Memorial Medal for the bravest act in support of law and order in 1948. The medal was handed to Mr. Becker by the Duke of Wellington, Lord-Lieutenant of London, at a recent ceremony at County Hall. Mr. Becker, who lives in Stepney, arrested single-handed a gunman in Newport Street only a few seconds after the gunman had fired on and wounded a man he was pursuing through Soho

9 and 10. THE THOROUGHBREDS OF ST. GATIEN : This year the Newmarket trainer Fred Armstrong moved his string from Warren Place to St. Gatien, less than a mile away, and there he has in training about fifty horses which are expected to gain some of the big Turf prizes of the year, although they made a poor start in the 2,000 Guineas when Makarpura ran a moderate fifth. Armstrong now has a smaller string of the Gaekwar of Baroda's horses than hitherto, because the Indian ruler has slightly reduced his racing interests, but he has just as many horses in training in 1949, as there are a host of patrons anxious for his services. Last year Armstrong won fifty-eight races with thirty-one horses, the stake money being over £46,000. The St. Gatien string includes some prominent three-year-olds, including the Derby entrant, Jai Hind, a Nearco colt which ran well recently at Epsom. Among the two-year-olds are two by the wartime Derby winner Dante, Dainty Sarah and Monarchia. My Babu, last year's Derby favourite and a genuine horse at under a mile, is among the four-year-olds in Mr. Armstrong's care.

8. EXETER'S NEW BISHOP CONSECRATED : The Rev. Cecil Mortimer (seen fourth in line) walking in procession through Westminster Abbey



9. THE BARODA SQUADRON AND OTHERS : A string of Fred Armstrong's two-year-olds returning from exercise at Newmarket to the St. Gatien stables

10. FRED ARMSTRONG'S TWO-YEAR-OLDS ON EXERCISE GALLOPS : Members of the St. Gatien string at work. The string includes Nearco, Hyperion and Dante colts

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE DISCOVERER OF VACCINE—THE VICARAGE AT BERKELEY, GLOUCESTER, WHERE EDWARD JENNER WAS BORN ON MAY 17, 1749: The son of the local vicar, Dr. Jenner studied medicine under John Hunter and made his first vaccination in May 1796 on a boy of eight with lymph taken from vesicles of cowpox on a dairymaid's hand. Later, when the boy was inoculated from a case of smallpox, it was found that he became immune from the disease

WHERE DR. JENNER CARRIED OUT HIS FIRST VACCINATION EXPERIMENTS: The small building in the grounds of Berkeley Vicarage where the discoverer took in calves afflicted with cowpox. Dr. Jenner, when a physician in his native town, noticed that dairymaids who contracted cowpox did not suffer from the more serious smallpox. After making his first vaccination, Dr. Jenner carried on with his experiments, but was disappointed when in 1798 no one would be vaccinated in London. In the following year the system gained ground, but at times—and in later years in America—the vaccine was ignorantly used

Dr. Jenner's Bicentenary

THE VICARAGE AT BERKELEY

And the New Role of Guisborough Hall

THE PRESENT HOME OF LORD AND LADY GUISBOROUGH ADJOINING THE STABLES OF GUISBOROUGH HALL: They are living in this single-story building now that their hall has been taken over

A YORKSHIRE RESIDENCE TO BE MADE INTO A HOME FOR AGED COUPLES—GUISBOROUGH HALL, SITUATED AT THE FOOT OF THE CLEVELAND HILLS: The Hall, which was the home of Lord and Lady Guisborough, stands in spacious grounds and is surrounded by some very beautiful gardens. The Hall, with its many rooms, will now house aged people under a scheme put forward by the North Riding County Council, which has taken over the building. The owners of the Hall are now living in a small adjoining building

REPAIRING THE CONSTABLE'S HOUSE IN THE GROUNDS OF CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY, HAMPSHIRE: It is believed to be the only Norman house left in this country. When the house began to fall into decay it was hoped that the repairs would make it possible for preservation as a historical ruin. In the background of the picture can be seen Christchurch Priory, from which the town now takes its name. It was formerly known as Twyneham

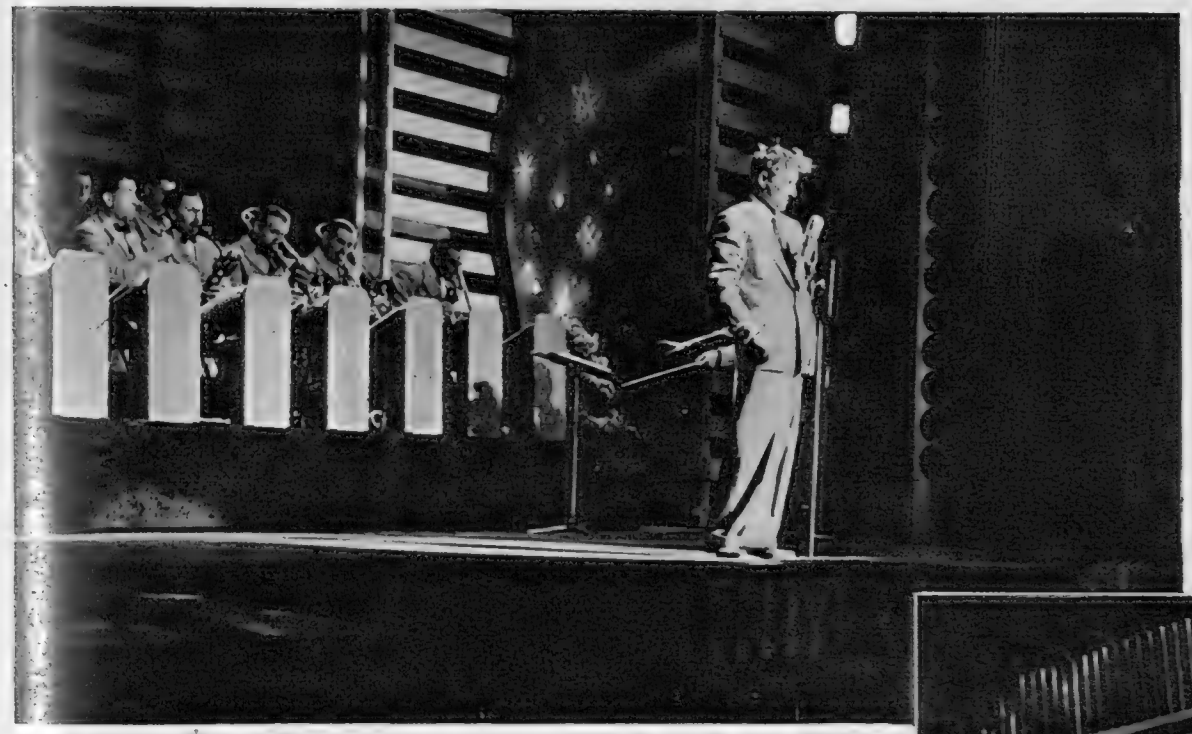
A CAMPAIGN TO PRESERVE "PAT'S PANTRY"—A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SHOP WHICH MAY BE HARMED BY THE EXTENSION OF A PUBLIC HOUSE: Members of the Pinner Association, Middlesex, are campaigning to have it included in the list of historical buildings protected by the Town and Country Planning Act. Built in 1580 and known as the "Old Barber's Shop," it is now an art shop. The property, which is owned by brewers, has been the subject of controversy in the town, the brewers having applied to the Justices of the Gore Division for a licence for rebuilding and extending the adjoining public house

The PHENOMENON of DANNY KAYE

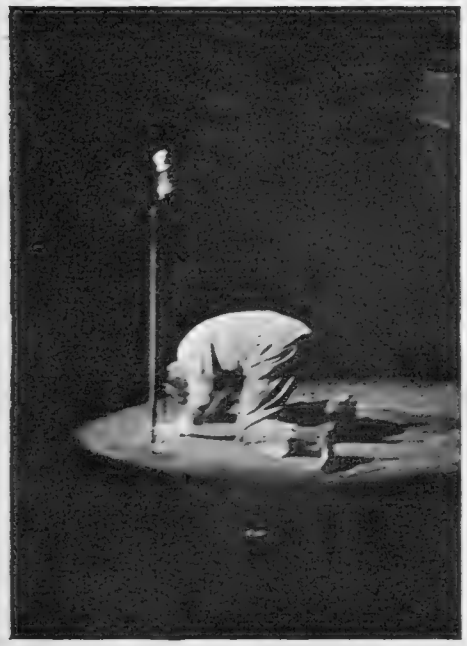
The Most Popular Star of the Music Hall Begins His Six-weeks Season at the London Palladium

While the Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret were at the gala performance of the ballet at Covent Garden, the Duchess of Kent took Princess Alexandra and the Duke of Kent to the London Palladium to see Danny Kaye. After the show, the party went back-stage to meet the star. Danny Kaye, with his tousled hair and guileless manner, had held his audience with no less dexterity than previously, and could have gone on long after his allotted time. At the last house, he stopped after forty minutes (to the disappointment of his fans) to go to a dinner-party given in his honour at which Miss Sharman Douglas, daughter of the U.S. Ambassador, and the Marquess of Blandford were present

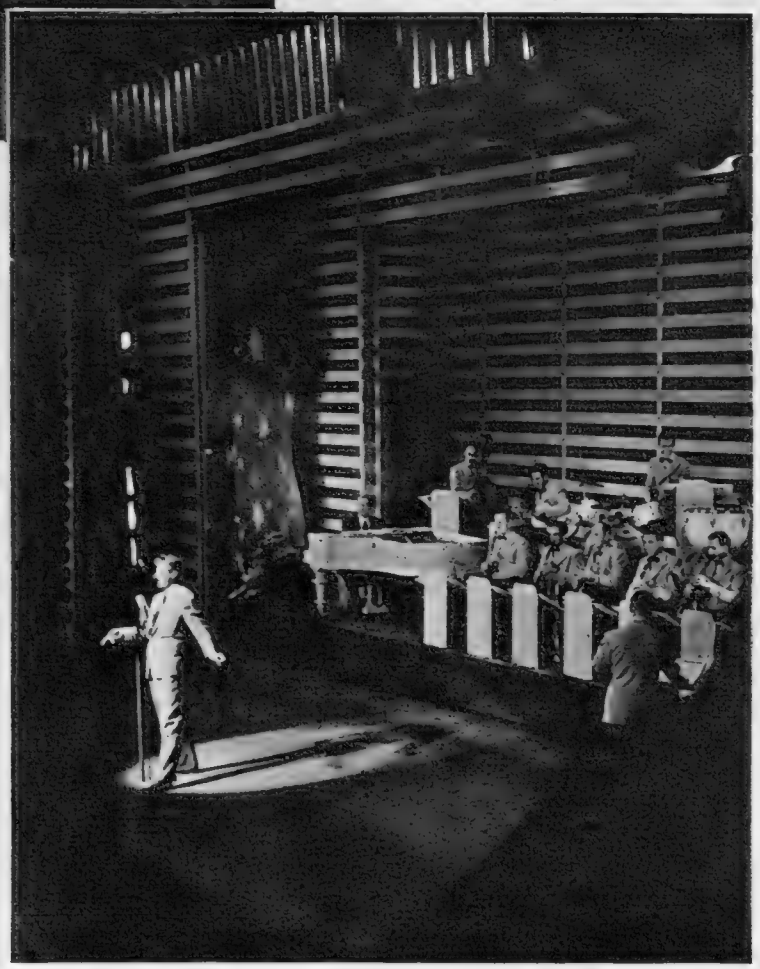
DANNY KAYE IN ACTION: The Brooklyn-born American is seen at the microphone on his first night. His act is an entirely personal affair and he has no aid from "props." On his first night Danny Kaye introduced much material new to London audiences, but he was compelled to sing some numbers made famous on previous visits



IN THE SPOTLIGHT: There was no doubt about the reception Danny Kaye received on his third visit to London. After a burlesque Russian song in which he asked "Who is the world's greatest actor?", an ecstatic voice from the gallery answered, "My Danny is!" He held the Palladium stage for nearly an hour



HE STOOPS TO CONQUER: Danny Kaye makes one of the grotesque attitudes which are the delight of his many and vociferous fans



MORE ATTITUDES BY DANNY KAYE: The highly original technique of the star is best shown in these action pictures which record a few of his many moods and movements. All bookable seats for his six-weeks season were sold some months ago, but this did not prevent many fans queueing all night for the "standing only" places. Many of the thousands who could not get in to the Palladium heard Kaye broadcast on the "In Town To-night" programme

IN THE STEPS OF MESMER

Hypnosis Now Makes Front-rank Entertainment

By CHARLES GRAVES

AFTER a break of twenty years hypnotism has returned to this country as a headline vaudeville attraction. At the moment there are four professional hypnotists who are working the holiday camps, music-halls, town halls, smoking concerts, theatres and even exhibition halls like the Empress Hall, where Ralph Slater will be demonstrating his uncanny powers on Monday to an audience of over 7,000 people.

In addition to Ralph Slater there are Peter Casson, Carl Kaye and Richard Payne. Mr. Payne received a great deal of public attention a few days ago when he offered to hypnotise a country football team and thus give them such confidence that they would assuredly beat their opponents. In fact, they lost. Ralph Slater, who has returned to his native London after many years in the United States, is undoubtedly the most polished and successful of hypnotists now in England, though I hear that a certain New Zealander has similar powers, but proposes to utilise them purely for medical purposes in this country, and is to set up a clinic in Harley Street. Ralph Slater says that he is going to do the same, but it is the entertainment side of hypnotism which intrigues me most at the moment.

Quite frankly, I took for granted that Ralph Slater was using stooges at the Princes Theatre when I saw him the other day. He invited fifteen to twenty volunteers on to the stage and in a very few minutes had a dozen of them asleep. Of the dozen he put half-a-dozen into a much deeper sleep, and finally put one man, a bank cashier from London Airport, into a cataleptic trance as a result of which his body was so rigid that Slater was able to stand on it, although only one chair supported the feet and another the man's shoulders—with nothing between them. The others were induced to drink from empty glasses and become uproariously drunk; to cry out loud; to play imaginary pianos furiously, and in the case of a very pretty hospital dispenser to hug and kiss a long-handled mop which she thought was Anton Walbrook, her favourite film actor. Other victims were told that when they came out of their trance they would feel that ants were crawling up their legs or that their feet were burning hot or that cigarettes would taste like petrol. Still more remarkable was the fact that long after the victims had returned to their seats in the auditorium they involuntarily shouted "Shut up" or "Peanuts," or sang "Rule Britannia," as they had been instructed to do, in full hearing of the audience some minutes previously. The unfortunate cashier, who had been told that he would shout "Shut up" whenever Ralph Slater used the word "Hallo," was most embarrassed and apologised deeply, but, of course, could not help it.

At all his performances Slater invites doctors to come up on to the stage and either offer to be hypnotised or to watch at close range the condition of the various volunteers who are hypnotised. The other day one of five doctors got so excited when he saw lighted matches being placed under men's and women's fingers without their feeling it that he suggested that Slater should put a needle through a man's eyeball. Before Slater could reply, the doctor was hissed off the stage.

In a recent personal appearance at Carnegie Hall, his third in one year, over 1,000 physicians were in the audience. Ralph Slater has also made a gramophone record "Time to Sleep," which is now being sold nationally in multiple stores and gramophone shops. Its object is to help people suffering from insomnia. No doubt it will be marketed over here later on.

Slater himself is of medium height, with slightly satanic eyebrows and a Ronald Colman moustache. His brown eyes are by no means piercing. He himself says that the eyes of hypnotists have nothing to do with his peculiar powers at all. There is, in fact, none of the Svengali about him. It seems, incidentally, that no hypnotist can make anybody do anything which is against their moral and religious scruples, however deep the trance in which they are. On the other hand, he claims that frigidity in women and men can be overcome by hypnosis. He also claims to be able to stop chronic alcoholics from drinking and stutterers from stammering, though for this to be lasting a series of treatments has to be given. According to Slater, the more intelligent the subject the easier it is to induce hypnosis, provided that the volunteer is prepared to co-operate. Children under three, half-wits and the insane are not hypnotisable.

Most of the supposed dangers of hypnosis are derived from novels in which the villains were supposed to use their powers for evil ends. In fact, it is, I repeat, an accepted principle of hypnotism that no one can be made to do anything which is opposed to his or her principles. Another supposed danger is that the mind of a person will be weakened by hypnosis. According to Slater, the mind is strengthened. Another theoretical danger is that the subject may not respond to the command to awaken, and thus remain asleep. In all the history of hypnotism, says Slater, he has never heard of a case of a person being permanently under hypnosis. There are two real dangers. No person suffering from a weak heart should be used as a hypnotic subject, nor should hysterical or highly neurotic people be hypnotised except by qualified practitioners for medical purposes.

The father of modern hypnotism was, of course, Mesmer, a native of Vienna, who moved to Paris in 1778 and attracted a large following. Mesmer believed that he could mesmerise people because of a magnetic fluid containing a miraculous healing power which flowed from the operator to the patient. This theory was later discredited.

James Braid, born in Manchester in 1795, was the next hypnotist. He used no gestures in putting his patients to sleep. He merely made them gaze at bright objects held a few inches above their eyes.

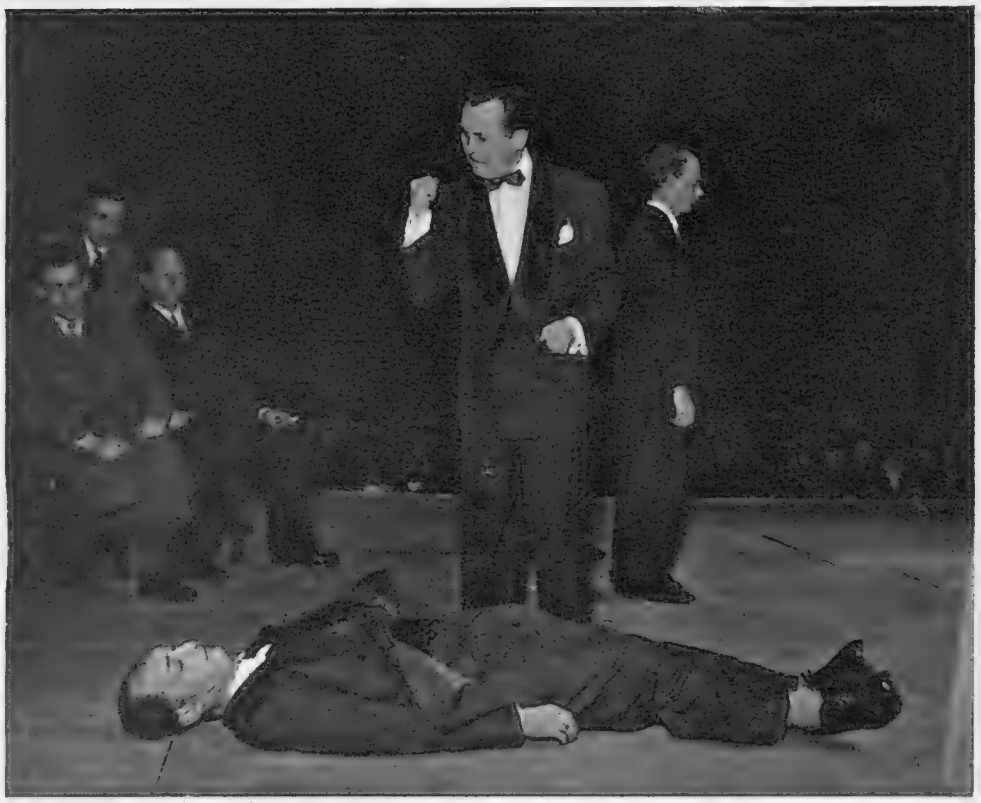
During the nineteenth century there were a number of leading hypnotists on the Continent, and particularly in France. In France, Germany and Russia hypnotism has been used as an anæsthetic in childbirth and many types of minor surgery.

To those who are interested in hypnotism purely for fun, whether for professional appearances or just for amusement at social gatherings, Slater says there is nothing within reason which you cannot do with your victims once they are under proper control.

There are three well-known methods of hypnotising people. One is the Braid method—by making the subjects fix their eyes on a bright object. The second is the candle method, whereby the subject is seated in a comfortable chair and told to relax. The hypnotist holds a lighted candle in his hand and, standing 3 ft. away, instructs the subject to gaze at the candle, telling him that soon he will begin to feel drowsy and sleepy. After which he says in a quiet, firm voice: "You are beginning to feel yourself getting sleepy. Your arms and legs are beginning to feel numb and heavy. Your eyelids are beginning to close. You feel yourself going deeper and deeper; farther and farther away to sleep. Your body feels like lead; sound asleep . . ." and so on. The third is the counting method, in which the subject is either seated in a chair or reclines on a couch. He is told to take slow, deep breaths and, as the hypnotist counts out loud, is instructed to open his eyes on the count of one, close them on the count of two, open them on the count of three, and so on. In between the counting the hypnotist gives the suggestions of sleep as previously described.

Ralph Slater's method is the simplest and fastest of the lot. He makes his subject stand with his back to him and his feet together. He then tilts the subject's head back as far as possible, tells him to close his eyes and relax his body completely. He then puts his hands on the subject's shoulders, one on each shoulder, and says that in a moment he is going to withdraw his hands. That he wants the subject to think he is falling backwards. He then withdraws his hands and says: "You are falling back. You are falling back. Do not be afraid. I am going to catch you." As the subject falls back he catches him, turns him around with his feet together and the subject's eyes looking into his. He then puts the tips of his fingers on the subject's temples, instructs him to gaze into his (Slater's) eyes, and tells him that when he removes his fingers he (the subject) will fall forward. He thereupon removes his fingers slowly from the temples and says: "You are falling forward. You are falling forward." Having reached this stage, Slater stands in front of the subject, instructs him to clasp his hands and interlock his fingers, keeping his eyes fixed on Slater. Slater then instructs him to think that his fingers are locked together tightly, and when they are clearly seen to be pressed together, fixing his eyes on the subject, he says: "You cannot take your hands apart. You cannot take your hands apart." By now the subject is completely ready for hypnosis. He is told to sit in a chair and close his eyes. Whereupon Slater starts with his routine sleepy suggestions, "You are getting sleepy. Your arms and legs are numb. . . ." In a matter of seconds the subject is in a hypnotic state.

Even in the lighter side of hypnotism for entertainment purposes there is very definite evidence that the suggestive control of the subconscious mind can be used by the hypnotist for more serious purposes. In public exhibitions two subjects may be selected: one a timid person suffering from a sense of physical weakness and inferiority, the other the strong, aggressive type. The timid subject is told that he is so strong that everyone is afraid of him. The other is told that he is physically weak, timid and afraid to fight or argue with anyone. The little fellow is then told to go over and bully the big one. Naturally, the result is most amusing. But there may be more in it than that. If a subject with an inferiority complex can be made to believe that he is powerful for entertainment purposes, it is evident that the same conviction can be increasingly implanted in his mind to help him overcome his sense of inferiority. In a way, of course, it is a more personal version of the late M. Coué, who made people chant, "Every day, in every way, I am getting better and better." When I put this to Ralph Slater he replied, airily: "His ideas about suggestion were wonderful if he could only persuade people to accept his suggestions. But only one in a hundred will do so. Coué, in fact, was in the right church but in the wrong pew."



MR. RALPH SLATER SHOWS HIS POWERS: The well-known hypnotist at work on Mr. Jack Fishman, News Editor of a Sunday newspaper, whom he has brought under his spell on the stage of the Empress Hall, Earl's Court. Mr. Slater is one of four professional hypnotists very much in the public eye at the present moment

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THE QUEEN AT COVENT GARDEN FOR A GALA PERFORMANCE OF THE BALLET "CINDERELLA": Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret. She went to the Royal Opera House on the occasion of the special performance given in aid of the Sadler's Wells Ballet Benevolent Fund

THE QUEEN ATTENDS THE BALLET

Dame Edith Evans and Felix Aylmer in James Bridie's New Play *Daphne Laureola*

The gala performance at Covent Garden, in aid of the Sadler's Wells Ballet Benevolent Fund, began with a performance of Frederick Ashton's *Capriol Suite*, by the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet. This was Ashton's first work for an English ballet company, having been created in 1930 for Madame Rambert. It was followed by his latest work, *Cinderella*, with Margot Fonteyn dancing the title-role, which she was prevented from performing on the first night because of an accident which kept her away for some weeks

THE ROYAL PARTY AT COVENT GARDEN: On the Queen's right is Lord Porchester and, behind her, Sir Eric Miéville. On Her Majesty's left sit Lady Delia Peel, Captain Lord Plunkett and Princess Margaret. They occupied a special box in the middle of the grand tier. Princess Elizabeth sat in the usual Royal box

FELIX AYLMER AND EDITH EVANS IN JAMES BRIDIE'S LATEST PLAY, "DAPHNE LAUREOLA," AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE: Felix Aylmer plays the ailing husband of a dipsomaniac. He appears only in the second act of the play

BRIGHT YOUNG THINGS IN A SOHO RESTAURANT: When the same company assembles at "Le Toit aux Porcs" as had met six months before, the amiable Mr. Gooch stands them all a drink. James Bridie's new play, *Daphne Laureola*, gives scope for a brilliant performance by Dame Edith Evans as the irresponsible wife of a wealthy man. The play opens in a Soho restaurant, where Dame Edith, after imbibing a quantity of brandy, inspires romantic love in a young Pole, takes the other guests into her confidence, abuses one of them with a Rabelaisian tirade worthy of certain sections of Roget's *Thesaurus*, and is finally removed by her keeper-manservant, after inviting the company to take tea with her at her Hampstead home. Act II introduces her long-suffering husband, who must bear with the mixed members of the tea-party and die quietly before the act finishes. Act III sees the company reassembled at "Le Toit aux Porcs" and discussing their strange hostess of six months earlier. The young man, who is still in love, defends her good name fiercely. And then she enters, with the young, handsome, husky "keeper," whom she has married, and it remains for her to dispel the romantic dreams of the Pole and to make a sympathetic and dramatic exit

THE FINALE OF "DAPHNE LAUREOLA" AT "LE TOIT AUX PORCS": The first and last acts are set in a Soho restaurant. From left to right are—Robin Lloyd, Alexander Harris, Eileen O'Hara, Anna Turner, Martin Miller, John Tore, Peter Williams, Edith Evans, Frank Pettingell, Peter Finch and Mark Stone

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

SOME NEW TRAVEL LOGS

Rose Macaulay's Journey From France and Down the Coast of Spain: Adam de Hegedus in Modern America

"THE grand object of travelling," wrote Dr. Johnson, "is to see the shores of the Mediterranean," and Miss Rose Macaulay is a traveller who not only appreciates that dictum, but has an exquisite literary skill with which to record her travelling. FABLED SHORE (Hamish Hamilton; 15s.) is the account of a journey Miss Macaulay undertook by road from the French border, down the coast of Spain through Barcelona, Valencia and Cartagena, to the southernmost point by Malaga, and then Gibraltar, and up the Atlantic coast through Cadiz to the southern corner of Portugal, and Cape St. Vincent.

In spite of the hundreds of travellers, and travel books, that refer to Spain, nearly everyone feels as they journey through this strange and beautiful country that they are making fresh discoveries. Here is a writer who is able to convey the enchantment of her own discoveries as freshly as personal experience.

Mr. Adam de Hegedus has chosen an appropriate title for his book of travel experiences in post-war America. STRANGERS HERE OURSELVES (Gollancz. 12s. 6d.) is a lively, for the most part good-tempered and shrewd account of what an intelligent man may observe, hear and record on an unconventional journey. The greater part of the book is in the form of conversations—Mr. de Hegedus evidently met a talkative lot of highly articulate people, whether in Brooklyn or Kansas City. Since he is primarily interested in people and their reactions to politics and national institutions, rather than those things themselves, and at first hand, the book is necessarily a little remote, except in the cases where his informant has been a vivid character, and this tends to give it a slightly unreal, half-fact, half-fiction atmosphere.

Now for something really heartening: a full-blooded, whole-hearted defence of a poet and painter who has been much discussed and, it would seem, much maligned since his death nearly seventy years ago. DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI—HIS FRIENDS AND ENEMIES (Hamish Hamilton. 15s.) is a fascinating biography, partly because of the new details it gives, and the intimacy of its knowledge, and partly because of the ardent spirit in which it has been written—a spirit which wants nothing less than a complete vindication of the reputation of a famous man.

Mrs. Helen Rossetti Angeli, the author, is Dante Gabriel Rossetti's niece, and her father was not only Rossetti's brother but his most faithful and constant friend, and it is these same virtues of devotion that animate her writing and make of her book something beyond the cut-and-dried "life" that it might have been from another pen.

CONTEMPORARY IRISH POETRY (Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.) has been edited by Robert Greacen and Valentin Iremonger, and contains examples of the work of thirty-four poets, including the editors'. Of the better-known names there are C. Day Lewis and Louis MacNiece.

Mr. Edwin Muir's ESSAYS ON LITERATURE AND SOCIETY (Hogarth Press. 8s. 6d.) are scholarly certainly, and in a very high degree, but they have as well a lucidity of expression that makes them easy and delightful reading. Mr. Muir writes of subjects as abstruse as Holderlin and Kafka, as little known as the old English poet Henryson, and as familiar as Burns and Hardy. In each essay he is balanced, urbane, informative and blessedly clear, an admirable feat, which helps to constitute an admirable little book.

Thomas Mann's new novel is an impressive work, a modern version of the Faust legend, as lived by a German composer and "told by a friend." DOCTOR FAUSTUS (Secker and Warburg. 15s.) is a book to be read with deliberation and care, lest it overwhelm you, for there are riches here beyond the story itself, though that is full enough in itself. The musician enters into a symbolical pact with the Devil, selling his soul and body in exchange for twenty-four years of musical genius, and it is not only the story of his life with all its ramifications of physical, meta-physical and intellectual experience, but the life of the "narrator," his scholarly friend, who reveals himself through his telling of another man's story.

Another portentously long novel is Mr. R. C. Hutchinson's ELEPHANT AND CASTLE (Cassell. 15s.), in whose 690 pages the story of a crime is told, with all the causes, influences and events that led up to it over a period of many years. The design is ample, and the execution detailed to an amazing and not always justifiable degree.

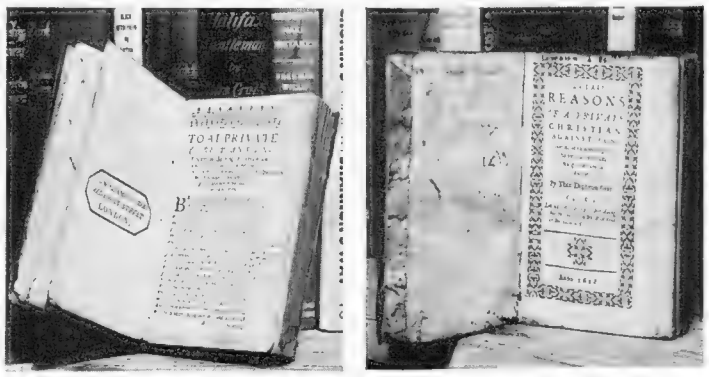
Schoolgirls are well known to indulge in innocent but passionate attachments which come under the headings of *Schwarmerei*, or, more vulgarly, "pashes" and "raves." From time to time they find their place in fiction with touching or disastrous results. OLIVIA (Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.) is a passage of autobiography by "Olivia" (the author wishing to remain anonymous), that is at the same time as delicate and as forthright as anything I have read on this subject.

Miss Diana Buttenshaw has written an engaging novel of attractive simplicity in JOURNEY TO VENICE (Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 6d.), a tale which eschews the more obvious sentimentalities in favour of a kind of travel diary. Sally is a young and attractive girl who marries an Italian prisoner-of-war because she imagines that life in sunny Italy will be a welcome change from her suburb. When she follows him to Ravenna, however, the dream fades, and she decides to leave him and make her way towards Venice, which she still hopes will be as wonderful as her dreams.

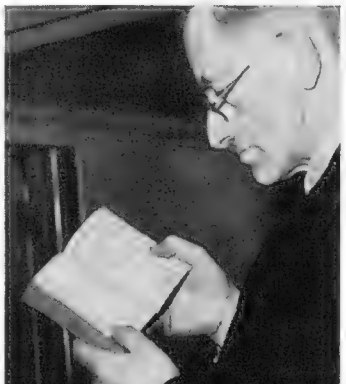
THE FERRET WAS ABRAHAM'S DAUGHTER (Methuen. 9s. 6d.) is a novel of tenement life in Edinburgh, and its effect on a girl who lives a glamorous life in her imagination, only to be brought sharply and sordidly to earth by the exigencies of her surroundings. As a picture of a poor Edinburgh family this book of Mr. Fred Urquhart's is extraordinarily vivid and convincing.

BIRTHDAY PARTY (Methuen. 8s. 6d.) is the first full-length collection of short stories by Mr. A. A. Milne, and it is as varied, as gay, as entertaining and as suave as one would have expected. I enjoyed its fifteen tales very much, and particularly recommend "Dear Old George" and "A.V. and R.V.," which latter is the story of a little girl's questions on biblical logic.

NO PLACE TO HIDE (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.) is the log of a doctor who was assigned to watch for radio-active contamination during and after the atom-bomb tests at Bikini. It is not a military document or a scientific report, but as Dr. David Bradley writes, "If a log like this helps to give some inkling of what atomic energy means to the average man, then perhaps the scientific and military facts uncovered at Bikini will have been worth their great cost." In an appendix, Dr. Bradley gives "A layman's guide to the dangers of radio-activity," that is also a warning.



A 300-YEAR-OLD VOLUME RETURNS TO AMERICA: It comprises three long pamphlets printed secretly in Holland for the Pilgrim Fathers and taken with them in the "Mayflower." It was discovered in a parcel of second-hand books bought by a London dealer



THE DISCOVERER OF THE PAMPHLETS: Mr. Donald Evans, who is taking the volume to America

One of the world's rarest volumes was discovered recently in a parcel of second-hand books. It was printed "underground" in Leyden, Holland, in 1618-19 and was published by William Brewster, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who later sailed on the *Mayflower* and became a ruling elder in the new State. Mr. Donald Evans, an antiquarian and a book expert of the Victoria Street bookshop of Alfred Wilson, made the important discovery. The volume comprises three long pamphlets and had been lost for nearly 100 years. One of the two title-pages, illustrated above, bears the inscription: "Certain Reasons of a Private Christian against conformitie to kneeling in the very act of receiving the Lords Supper. By Tho: Dighton *Gent.*" Mr. Evans is now in America, where he hopes to sell the volume. A special export licence was granted him for the purpose

MALTA'S ATTACKING ROLE

Sir Hugh Lloyd's Enthralling Narrative

Diminutive Malta and her gallant garrison, which played so notably their part in African victory, defying not only Mussolini in the Middle Sea but the massed might of the Luftwaffe operating from neighbouring Sicily, provide an epic we shall never forget. From every angle we want to know this story, and the more eye-witnesses who write about it, the nobler reads the record. Air Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, who bore much of the heat and burden of the day in Malta, organising its brilliant defence by the Hurricanes, the audacious attacks of the Beaufighters on enemy air bases, and the deadly and steady slogging of the Wellingtons on enemy ports, gives his angle on the drama in BRIEFED TO ATTACK (Hodder and Stoughton. 18s.). It is an enthralling narrative, and Sir Hugh, with his intimate knowledge of the daily tactical situation, is able to show just how close a call was this heroic defence of Malta.

The author's final conclusion is that Malta's salvation was really due to the fact that the island was not wholly on the defensive. Morale, says Sir Hugh, remains high so long as men have a chance of striking back. That was the case on the George Cross Island. The airmen and the garrison had a dual task. They defended, and right well, but above all they were "briefed to attack," to hit at the shipping lanes that were the life-line of Rommel. Eventually, when the Afrika Korps was penned between two armies in Tunisia, the fact of Malta's survival denied the Germans even the satisfaction of a "Dunkirk."

Evelyn Underhill will always be remembered as one of the great mystics of her age. Longmans deserve a note of thanks for printing some of her early travel sketches, penned mostly between 1901 and 1907. They are published under the title SHRINES AND CITIES OF FRANCE AND ITALY (Longmans, Green and Co. 9s. 6d.), and accompanied by a series of modest but neat little pencil drawings, mostly concerned with architectural detail which caught the traveller's interest. In France Miss Underhill recorded impressions of Chartres, "the epitome of cheerful faith," Evreux, Lisieux, Caen and Rouen. It would be interesting to know how she would react to the modern Lisieux, "the northern Lourdes," with its vast, unfinished concrete basilica dedicated to St. Thérèse on the hillside above the bombed town and its curio shops without number. Miss Underhill was there in less blatant days.

In 1897, when André Gide was twenty-seven, a small group of intellectuals hailed his book, *Fruits of the Earth*, as a work of genius. After that the book sank into almost total oblivion, and it seems that it took ten years to exhaust the first edition of 1,650 copies. Nevertheless, public library records show that it is still being read. Some critics have declared that it is intended to "corrupt youth with the poison of unbridled sensuality." Others say that "it has given the world a new ethic, breaking down the barriers of outworn creeds." At any rate, its lyrical flights are very beautiful, and the emergence of THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH (Secker and Warburg. 9s. 6d.) in the standard edition of Gide's works, is heartily welcomed.

Trout fishermen will greet with acclaim A. Courtney Williams's A DICTIONARY OF TROUT FLIES (Adam and Charles Black. 25s.). This book supersedes the same author's *Trout Flies: A Discussion and a Dictionary*, and contains considerably more detailed information about natural and artificial flies than the original volume.

THE MODERN SCHOOL (Architectural Press. 21s.) gives a comprehensive account of the architectural and building problems facing educationalists to-day. We are shown the building problem in relation to the Butler Education Act. The authors, C. G. Stillman and R. Castle Cleary, have both practical and theoretical experience.

Elizabeth M. Harland knows and loves Norfolk. In writing a guide to NORFOLK AND THE ISLE OF ELY (Penguin Books. 2s.), her intimacy with this very lovely part of East Anglia shines clear, and the result is a first-rate handbook for the traveller. A good index and clear road maps are an additional aid to an edition which certainly deserves a stiff cover.

Katherine Dunham, the coloured ballet star, was in London in the autumn of 1948, when she appeared in *Caribbean Rhapsody*, and, believe it or not, gave a lecture before the Royal Anthropological Institute. In KATHERINE DUNHAM: HER DANCERS, SINGERS AND MUSICIANS (Ballet Publications. 20s.), we learn a great deal more about this very remarkable woman, seeing how she combines her gift for ethnological research with her skill at choreographic invention.

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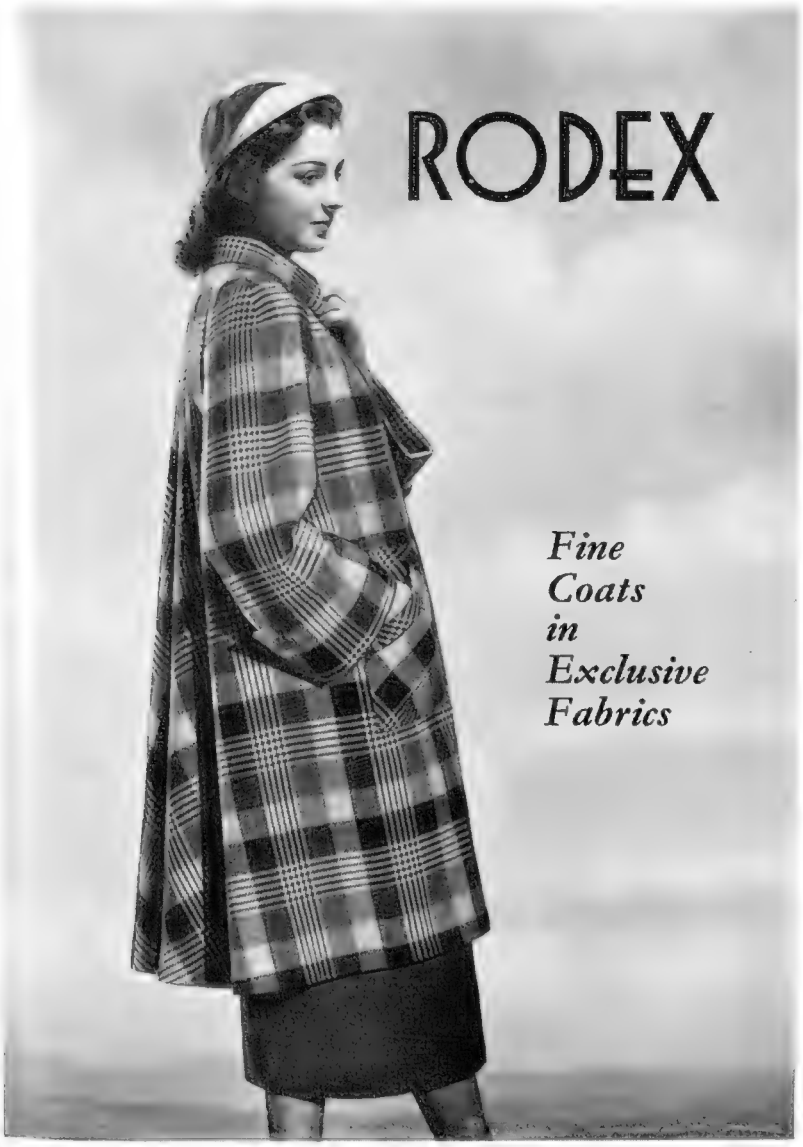

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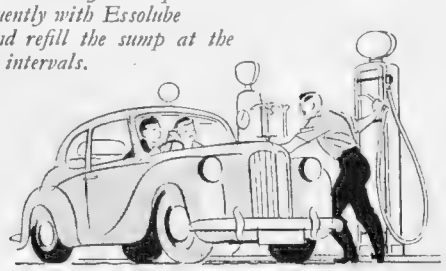
Few new cars—few good used ones! Care never meant so much as it does today. Give your car the attention you know it needs but remember some jobs are best left to your garage.

Don't forget to watch your Dipstick. Top up frequently with Essolube and drain and refill the sump at the recommended intervals.



Always insist on Esso. That's your best guarantee of good motoring as your dealer will tell you—and he knows.

It pays to say ESSO

FOR ALL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

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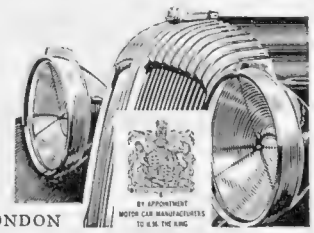

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Warnes of Worthing

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Lembar

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Beverage Lembar from Grocers and Wine Merchants

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IN THE 'Golden Age' men and women had a vitality that wasn't yet impaired by the strain of modern existence. You, too, can recapture the same vitality, by doing what hundreds of thousands of people have been doing for over 50 years—that is, by taking 'Sanatogen'. It is a combination of two great nerve-building foods (organic phosphorus and protein) that give you splendid new energy, vitality and zest—a true return to the 'Golden Age' of Life. At all chemists, price (including tax) 8/3.

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Nerve Tonic Food
A 'GENATOSAN' PRODUCT

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since 1847
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is mainly caused by unusual motion which deranges the organs of balance. Mothersill's counteracts this effect quickly by reducing sensibility so that balance is retained.

The formula of "Mothersill's" is well balanced, and specially prepared to soothe the stomach and to neutralise dryness of the throat

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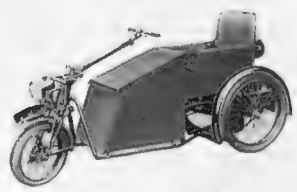

TRILOX

DURSLEY ROAD, TROWBRIDGE, WILTS.

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William Gregor,

an English clergyman, was the discoverer of titanium — a metal of great importance today in the manufacture of paint, pottery, glass and leather. In a valley of his own parish, in Cornwall, Gregor had noticed a black sand with peculiar magnetic properties. This sand is now recognized as "ilmenite", one of the principal sources of titanium. On examination Gregor found that almost half the sand consisted of a reddish-brown solid. Treating this with sulphuric acid, he obtained a yellow solution which, when heated with powdered charcoal, yielded a purplish coloured slag. The slag contained titanium — but Gregor, already a very sick man, was too ill either to carry investigations further or to isolate the pure metal.

The Rev. William Gregor was born in Cornwall in 1762, and educated at Bristol and the University of Cambridge, where he became a Fellow of St. John's College and entered Holy Orders. He was always a keen amateur scientist and, though he chose to settle in a remote village of his native county, he quickly acquired a world-wide reputation as a metallurgical chemist through his analysis of such complicated substances as topaz, wavellite and uranium mica. His death from tuberculosis in 1817, at the age of fifty-five, robbed him of the satisfaction of seeing the importance of his own work. Nevertheless, his work on titanium gives him a place in that select band of British chemists to whom the world owes the discovery of important elements.

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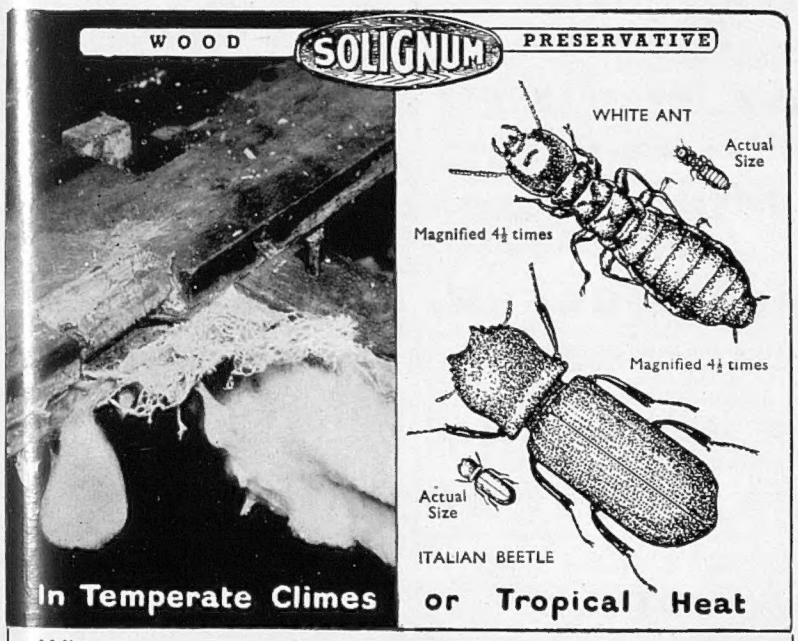

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MYERS AND GINGER ALE

INTO a medium sized glass pour a measure of 'Myers'. Add about 6 drops of lime or lemon juice, using the fresh fruit if possible. Put in a couple of cubes of ice, and add ginger ale to your taste. Stir gently and serve cold. A grand, refreshing drink!

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It's extremely good. I got some South African wine the other day . . .

I know. A good wine, but not of this quality.

Precisely, but why the difference ?

Well, this is a truly representative South African wine. You see, though the Cape has been for centuries one of the world's finest wine countries, it couldn't compete in Britain with European countries until Empire wines got a duty preference twenty years ago. That bucked up the South African industry.

But why haven't we tasted such wines before ?

Because really fine wines are achieved by selectivity, experiment and slow maturing. South Africa has done as much in twenty years with some wines as the Continent has in generations.

Only certain wines, then ?

So far. All are good, but not all are fine. The improvement is naturally progressive.

Were South African wines well-known here before the preference twenty years ago ?

Now you're delving into history. They used to be very popular. But in 1860 Mr. Gladstone removed the Colonial Preference and sent the South African wine industry into the wilderness.

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I hope not. Imperial Preference has encouraged the South African wine growers to tremendous efforts. The British Government is not likely to lead such an important Empire Industry up the garden again. It wouldn't make sense.

So we can look forward to several kinds of really fine wines from South Africa ?

You certainly can, and very soon, too.''

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May

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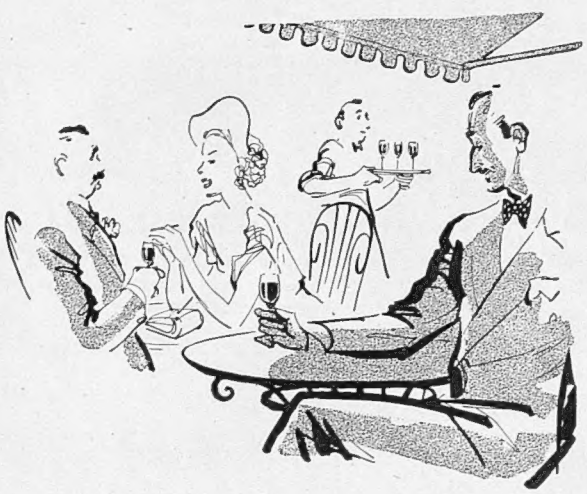

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